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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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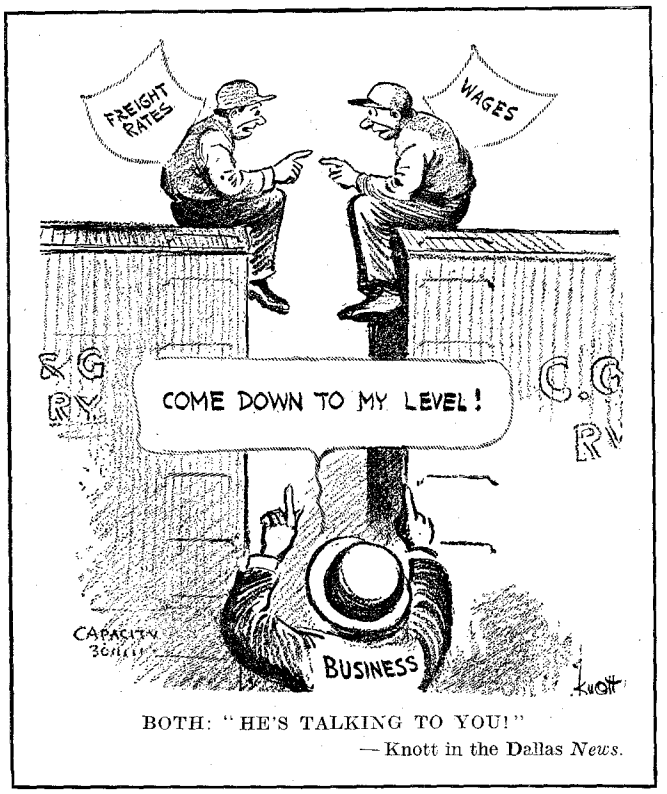
## ARE RAIL PAY AND RATES BLOCKADING GOOD TIMES?

THE APPALLING THREAT of a nation-wide strike of railroad workers seems to have brought home to the public, if the newspapers are any index of public feeling, a conviction that high freight rates and high railway wages unite to form the most serious remaining obstacle in the path of returning prosperity. For, as the San Diego *Union* remarks, "at the present moment our best hope, perhaps our only hope, of readjustment to normal conditions is in the assurance of the utmost facility of distribution." When the Railroad Brotherhoods issued their call for a strike, to begin on October 30, it brought from the press of the country a virtually unanimous denunciation of a move which they regarded as, in effect, a "strike against prosperity" and a "declaration of war against the public." But many of them, in placing the blame for this crisis, accused the railroads as well as their men of considering self-interest before the public good.




BOTH: "HE'S TALKING TO YOU!"
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Thus the Jersey City *Journal* is not alone in suggesting that the railroad executives proposed additional wage cuts with the deliberate purpose of provoking a strike, knowing that it could never come at a worse time for the strikers, and that one result would be to crush or cripple the powerful railroad unions. "There would be no danger of a strike if the railroad executives and the railroad labor organizations were obeying and intending to obey the law," remarks the Washington *Post*. "It is no longer a matter for dispute, but a plain fact, that railroad rates and railroad wages are both abnormally high," avers the Nashville *Banner*. Railroad wages, the same paper continues, "are abnormal with either pre-war wages or the present cost of living as a standard." "Freight rates must come down if the country is to go ahead, and wages must come down to permit rates to come down," declares the Tacoma *Ledger*, which argues that, since living costs have come down and workers in other important industries have accepted wage cuts, "the railroad workers are claiming what amounts to a preferred position, and any such claim is untenable."

"Freight rates ought to come down at once," declares the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, which thinks that "such a concession by the railroad managers would do much to stimulate general business and almost certainly would prove of direct financial advantage to the railroads themselves, as it surely would to the general public." But, it adds, "however stubborn and wrong-headed the railroad corporations might be on this point, popular sentiment would never support a strike of 2,000,000 men on their present grievances while two or three times that number are already unwillingly idle." "A reduction in freight rates would make a better feeling both with the men and with the people generally, and in the end the greater volume of business would mean greater profits to all the railroads," says the Cheyenne *Tribune Leader*. "Railroad freight rates have got to come down or we shall never reestablish American commerce," argues the Grand Rapids *Herald*, which however, adds this word of warning to the Brotherhoods: "To strike against this 12 per cent. reduction, at a time when millions of jobless workers are suffering a 100 per cent. reduction, would be to strike against immutable economic law." The public has not much sympathy with the railroads in this controversy, declares the Milwaukee *Journal*. Nor, it adds, is there any public sympathy "for any set of men who propose to make a terrible condition worse." "The agricultural bloc in Congress wants railway rates reduced, Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce wants them reduced, and the public wants them reduced," says the New York *Herald;* and the New York *Globe* adds the President's Conference on Unemployment to the list.

President Harding himself, according to Mark Sullivan's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Washington correspondence in the New York *Evening Post*, "is believed to hold that there should be both a reduction in freight rates and also a reduction in railroad wages." To quote further:

"The two constitute a cycle, and the only embarrassment the President has had was which of the two should come first. It would seem to be likely that he will take advantage of the present situation to bring about the two simultaneously."

This idea of simultaneous reduction in rates and wages is also advanced by two Texas papers. "The present rates of transportation are ruinous to productive industry and business; they must be substantially reduced, and a reduction of wages must come simultaneously," declares the Houston *Post;* and in the Dallas *Journal* we read:

SOMEBODY WILL BE THERE TO GRAB THE FRUIT.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"Plainly the power to deal with both rates and wages ought to be lodged in a single body or else definitely coordinated. Railroad workers contend that lower rates should precede lower wages; railroad managers contend for a reversal of this program. There is no good reason why the reductions should not be simultaneous, nor is there any good reason why the removal of these humps in our economic structure should be postponed."

The charge that railroad labor asks to be treated as a privileged branch of the labor family seems to be sustained by the report of the Conference on Unemployment. According to a table of index figures prepared by the Conference "a general estimate of all union wage scales is about 89 points above the 1913 level," while "railway wages are 126 above." "The public," remarks the Hartford *Courant*, "does not look upon the railroad employee as poorly paid; there is no wide-spread feeling among the people that his face is being ground beneath the heel of a wealthy and unreasonable taskmaster." And the Utica *Press* cites the following figures:

"Before the Government took over the control of the roads the payroll was $1,468,576,394 while in 1920 it had grown to $3,698,216,351, hence it appears that as the result of the Adamson law the aggregate wages paid railroad employees increased $2,229,639,957. The cut of 12 per cent. ordered by the Labor Board to which the employees object and against which they propose to strike reduces the aggregate payroll less than half a billion dollars which is less than 25 per cent. of the increase in war times."

The railroads, on the other hand, complain that their expenses have for years been increasing faster than their revenues. The following long-range survey of the freight rate situation is presented by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

"About 1905 wholesale prices of commodities and the rates of railway wages began climbing, until in May 1920, they reached a summit never before dreamed of. In the same year, 1905, railway freight rates began falling, and, continuing uninterruptedly, reached the lowest level in seventeen years in 1916 and 1917.

"The Federal Railroad Administration made a substantial rate increase in June, 1918, which, however, fell far short of establishing any proper relation between freight rates and costs of commodities.

"The Federal Labor Board, by a decision made effective in May, 1920, increased wages an average of 21 per cent., raising them to a level 240 per cent. above those of 1900; wholesale price were also 240 per cent. higher than in 1900, while freight rates were but 30 per cent. higher.

"The rate increase finally authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission about the first of September, 1920, raised freight rates to a level only 59 per cent. higher than in 1900; wholesale prices then had fallen, but were still 203 per cent. higher than in 1900, while railway wages remained 240 per cent. higher. All industries except railroads (which under strict regulation were restrained from doing so) raised prices currently as costs went up, so that when at last the 1920 rate increase was granted, further increased expenses and the cost of disorganization under Federal control more than wiped out the increase. . . .

"A wide-spread propaganda is being carried on in favor of a general reduction of freight rates; whereas the fact is that ever since the rates have been advanced the cost of transporting a great many commodities which it is asserted cannot move at the increased rates is far less than the toll taken by commission merchants and retailers for buying and selling them. People are misled into believing that high rates have stopt the movement of a large amount of freight, and that the railways would make more money if they would reduce rates and thereby revive traffic.

"There is the strongest reason to believe that the great stagnation in business is due almost entirely to world-wide conditions which must inevitably have come if there had been no advance in freight rates.

"We have shown that the policy of the Government for many years was not to raise rates in normal or good times sufficiently to yield adequate revenues, and if rates are now to be lowered on account of bad times where will this leave the railroads?"

In an editorial in the *Railway Age* (New York) we read:

When the railways appealed to the Railroad Labor Board last spring for a reduction of wages they emphasized the fact that it was needed to save a large part of the companies from insolvency. Since the wage reduction on July 1 there has been a substantial increase in the net return earned. But the largest monthly net returns earned have not been equal in any month to the net return which it was expected the railways would earn every month under the present rates.

"It became evident, however, that the railways must heed the constantly increasing public demand for a general reduction of rates. Therefore, they decided upon the plan of asking for a further reduction of wages, and of giving a definite pledge that the benefit of any reduction of wages obtained would be given to the public in reductions of rates. . . .

"The whole argument for early reductions in railway rates is based on the proposition that it is needed to relieve industry of a heavy burden and help promote a revival of general business. The railways, however, are one of the most important industries in the country. A general reduction of rates without a corresponding reduction of wages would postpone indefinitely the time when they could begin to rehabilitate their properties and increase their purchases from other industries. If the reduction in rates were substantial it would financially ruin many railway companies. Would the indefinite postponement of an increase in purchases by the railways, and the financial ruin of many companies, promote a revival of business? On the contrary,

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LET ME TAKE YOUR BREAD AND BUTTER FIRST- THEN I'LL THINK ABOUT CUTTING FREIGHT RATES
R·R· WORKER
RAIL ROAD GRAB-IT-ALL
R·R· WAGE CUT
BREAD OF THE R·R· WORKER
BUTTER

READY TO TAKE THEIR BREAD AND BUTTER AWAY FROM THEM.

—Walker in the New York *Call*

"AND NOW HERE YOU ARE AGAIN!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

OPPOSITE IDEAS OF WHO IS GRABBING.

nothing could be better adapted to protracting the business depression. . . .

"The railways are sure to be severely criticized in many quarters for refusing voluntarily to reduce their rates without a corresponding reduction of wages. Their position is, however, entirely defensible, not only from the standpoint of the rights of their owners, but also from the standpoint of the welfare of the public. There are intimations given that unless, regardless of whether there is a further reduction of wages, they soon make a voluntary reduction of rates, measures will be adopted to force them to reduce their rates. This means that the railways are invited to commit suicide, and told that if they do not do so they will be murdered. The presentation of such an alternative leaves the railways but one choice, and that is to refuse to commit suicide and find out whether, because of their refusal, they really will be murdered. If they must be ruined, it is not the function of their managers to ruin them. Their managers should let others do it, and then let those who do it assume the responsibility for the consequences."

A radiogram from Robert E. Thayer, London editor of *The Railway Age*, reports that to American business men in Europe "it seems inconceivable that American labor is so utterly ignorant of the world's economic conditions as to even think of fighting the present wage reduction." "Have our men at home grown to believe themselves so omnipotent that they still can demand cream which is but to fatten them for the slaughter?" asks Mr. Thayer; and he adds:

"Let them watch their step! They are no longer citizens of Pennsylvania, Illinois or California; they are citizens of the world. Their problems are no longer home problems, but world problems. They are not bucking the railways; they are bucking the world, the economic condition of which they seem to know but little about."

"No class, however powerful, can stem the economic forces which make for readjustment to normal conditions after the world upheaval of the war cataclysm," avers the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "The persistency with which the Railway Brotherhoods fling this threat of a strike at the nation has become intensely irritating," remarks the Los Angeles *Express*, which suggests that—

"The fact might as well be determined now as at any time whether the whole body of the people are the rulers in America, or whether that small minority of the people embraced in the railway unions can assert a Hohenzollern sort of superiority over all the others and compel obedience to their will."

Turning to another group of critics, we find the New York *World* declaring that "the railroads have been whining around so long for public sympathy and government help as to have acquired the arrogance of the professional beggar along with his insistence"; and the Macon *Telegraph* avers that "the proposal of railway owners to further reduce the pay of employees was an error, unless it was for the purpose of forcing a strike." The Tulsa *World* also blames the railroads for "deliberately aggravating a situation which was by way of adjusting itself"; and the Raleigh *News and Observer* is convinced that the public "regards the further wage reduction by the railway executives as indefensible under the circumstances." In *Labor*, a Plumb Plan organ published in Washington, we find the position of the Brotherhoods defended and that of the railroads arraigned as follows:

"For more than a year and a half the railroad workers have been goaded and badgered by railroad executives, and if there is an interruption of transportation the responsibility will rest squarely with those officials who are charged with the responsibility of private operation of the railroads of the United States now seeking to establish a new and degrading industrial policy. Ten per cent. of the rate increase granted railroads was intended to cover the wage increase, but last July a large portion of the wage increase was taken from labor; but there was no corresponding rate decrease accompanying this cut in wages. It was estimated at that time that at least three hundred and sixty million dollars was saved to the railroads by that wage decrease. They now ask another decrease of three hundred million, with a promise to pass along to the public in lower rates the amount saved to the railways after recouping themselves for the losses inflicted by rate reductions already made. By the time they get through absorbing these reductions there seems to be very little left for the public. Isn't it time to deflate railway profits: to make investors in railroads bear the same risk and hazards that other private investors in other industries are required to bear? Is America ready to accept an industrial policy which protects the dollar at the expense of the man?"

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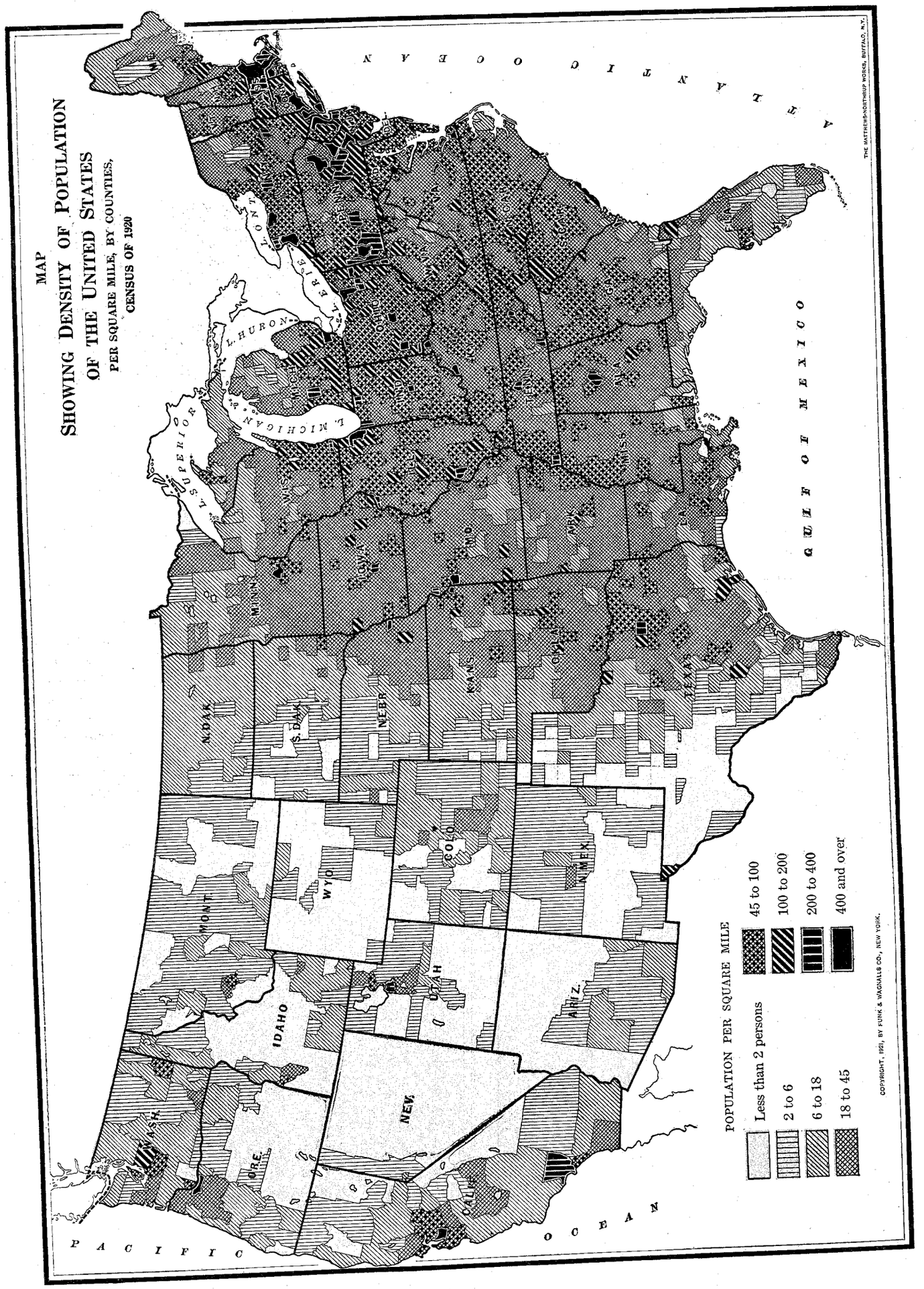


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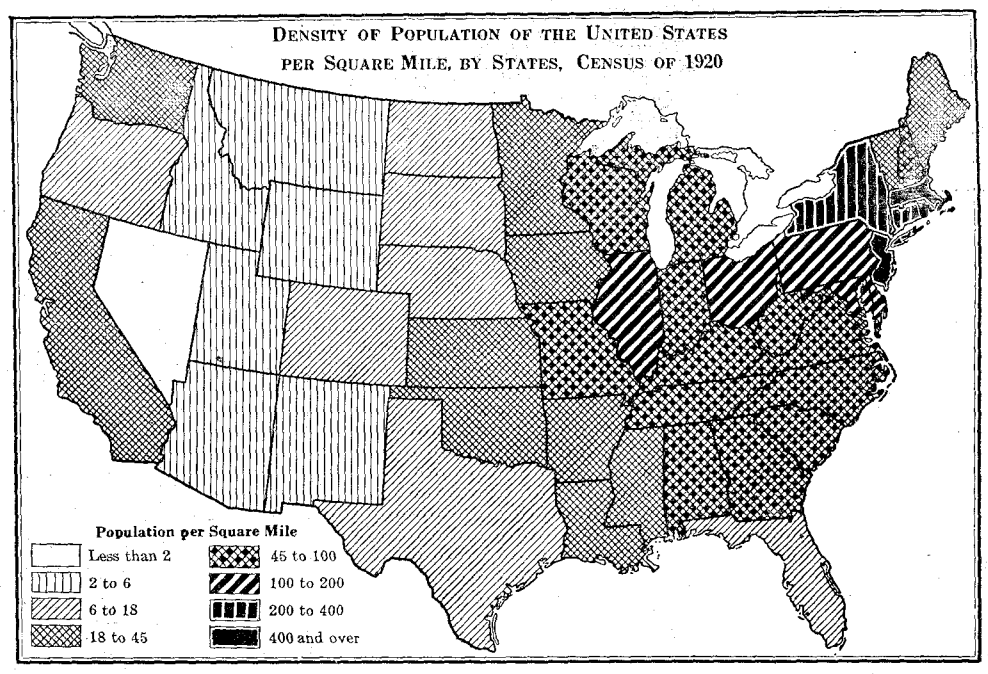
# DENSITY OF OUR POPULATION

THOSE WHO THINK IT DESIRABLE that the American people should be more and more crowded may be pleased to learn from the census figures that we now have ten more persons per square mile than twenty years ago. In 1900 we had 25.6 persons per square mile; in 1920, 35.5. Another way of putting it is that in 1900 we had 25 acres per inhabitant, now we have 18 acres per inhabitant. Three of our States, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey, are approaching the crowded condition of England, Belgium and Holland. Those who deplore this increase will find their comfort in the fact that we still have one State, Nevada, with less than one person per square mile, a density less than any reported country in the world. Thus the Census meets all tastes. The accompanying maps and tables tell the whole story.

The small map shows the density of population per square mile, using the State as a unit, and the large full-page map, the density of population per square mile using the county as a unit. The latter, therefore, shows how the population is distributed inside of each State, and will tell each reader the density of his own county. We show 400 and over as the highest grade, in solid black. This takes in all counties in which there are large cities. Some of these counties have several thousand persons per square mile; for example, Philadelphia County, which is co-extensive with Philadelphia City, has 13,712 persons per square mile.




POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

| States | Pop. per sq. m. | Foreign Countries | Pop. per sq. m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhode Island | 566.4 | England | 669.2 |
| Massachusetts | 479.2 | Belgium | 652.7 |
| New Jersey | 420.0 | Netherlands | 542.9 |
| Connecticut | 286.4 | Great Britain | 481.9 |
| New York | 217.9 | Japan | 375.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 194.5 | Germany | 332.0 |
| Maryland | 145.8 | Italy | 326.5 |
| Ohio | 141.4 | Japan Empire | 300.1 |
| Illinois | 115.7 | Switzerland | 241.7 |
| Delaware | 113.5 | Hungary | 222.9 |
| Indiana | 81.3 | Austria | 199.8 |
| Michigan | 63.8 | China | 197.7 |
| West Virginia | 60.9 | France | 189.5 |
| Kentucky | 60.1 | Denmark | 188.7 |
| Virginia | 57.4 | India | 174.7 |
| Tennessee | 56.1 | Poland | 162.8 |
| South Carolina | 55.2 | Scotland | 156.5 |
| North Carolina | 52.5 | Portugal | 152.8 |
| Missouri | 49.5 | Roumania | 150.0 |
| Georgia | 49.3 | Ireland | 134.0 |
| New Hampshire | 49.1 | Bulgaria | 119.0 |
| Wisconsin | 47.6 | Jugoslavia | 118.5 |
| Alabama | 45.8 | Spain | 106.6 |
| Iowa | 43.2 | Greece | 105.0 |
| Louisiana | 39.6 | Czechoslovakia | 96.7 |
| Mississippi | 38.6 | Albania | 73.9 |
| Vermont | 38.6 | Palestine | 71.9 |
| Arkansas | 33.4 | Russia in Europe | 71.0 |
| Minnesota | 29.5 | Cuba | 65.3 |
| Oklahoma | 29.2 | Turkey | 54.4 |
| Maine | 25.7 | Siam | 45.2 |
| California | 22.0 | Sweden | 33.8 |
| Kansas | 21.6 | Finland | 26.0 |
| Washington | 20.3 | Afghanistan | 25.0 |
| Texas | 17.8 | Iceland | 21.0 |
| Florida | 17.7 | Mexico | 19.2 |
| Nebraska | 16.9 | Uruguay | 19.2 |
| North Dakota | 9.2 | Norway | 19.1 |
| Colorado | 9.1 | Ecuador | 17.2 |
| South Dakota | 8.3 | Persia | 15.1 |
| Oregon | 8.2 | Chile | 13.9 |
| Utah | 5.5 | Paraguay | 13.6 |
| Idaho | 5.2 | Columbia | 13.2 |
| Montana | 3.8 | Brazil | 9.3 |
| Arizona | 2.9 | Venezuela | 7.1 |
| New Mexico | 2.9 | Argentine | 6.8 |
| Wyoming | 2.0 | Peru | 6.6 |
| Nevada | 0.7 | Bolivia | 3.4 |
| **U. S. Possessions** | | Canada | 2.0 |
| Dist. of Col. (Wash.) | 7,292.9 | Siberia | 2.0 |
| Porto Rico | 378.4 | Australia | 1.4 |
| Virgin Islands | 197.4 | Arabia | 1.0 |
| Samoa | 104.6 | | |
| Philippine Islands | 90.0 | | |
| Panama Canal Zone | 64.0 | | |
| Guam | 63.2 | | |
| Hawaii | 39.7 | | |
| Alaska | 0.1 | | |
| United States | 35.5 | | |

POPULATON PER SQUARE MILE BY DIVISIONS AND STATES, 1920:

| Division and State | Population | Area (sq. ms.) | Pop. per sq. mile |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 7,400,909 | 61,976 | 119.4 |
| Maine | 768,014 | 29,895 | 25.7 |
| New Hampshire | 443,083 | 9,031 | 49.1 |
| Vermont | 352,428 | 9,124 | 38.6 |
| Massachusetts | 3,852,356 | 8,039 | 479.2 |
| Rhode Island | 604,397 | 1,067 | 566.4 |
| Connecticut | 1,380,631 | 4,820 | 286.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 22,261,144 | 100,000 | 222.6 |
| New York | 10,385,227 | 47,654 | 217.9 |
| New Jersey | 3,155,900 | 7,514 | 420.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,720,017 | 44,832 | 194.5 |
| East North Central | 21,475,543 | 245,564 | 87.5 |
| Ohio | 5,759,394 | 40,740 | 141.4 |
| Indiana | 2,930,390 | 36,045 | 81.3 |
| Illinois | 6,485,280 | 56,043 | 115.7 |
| Michigan | 3,668,412 | 57,480 | 63.8 |
| Wisconsin | 2,632,067 | 55,256 | 47.6 |
| West North Central | 12,544,249 | 510,804 | 24.6 |
| Minnesota | 2,387,125 | 80,858 | 29.5 |
| Iowa | 2,404,021 | 55,586 | 43.2 |
| Missouri | 3,404,055 | 68,727 | 49.5 |
| North Dakota | 646,872 | 70,183 | 9.2 |
| South Dakota | 636,547 | 76,868 | 8.3 |
| Nebraska | 1,296,372 | 76,808 | 16.9 |
| Kansas | 1,769,257 | 81,774 | 21.6 |
| South Atlantic | 13,990,272 | 269,071 | 52.0 |
| Delaware | 223,003 | 1,965 | 113.5 |
| Maryland | 1,449,661 | 9,941 | 145.8 |
| District of Columbia | 437,571 | 60 | 7,292.9 |
| Virginia | 2,309,187 | 40,262 | 57.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,463,701 | 24,022 | 60.9 |
| North Carolina | 2,559,123 | 48,740 | 52.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,683,724 | 30,495 | 55.2 |
| Georgia | 2,895,832 | 58,725 | 49.3 |
| Florida | 968,470 | 54,861 | 17.7 |
| East South Central | 8,893,307 | 179,509 | 49.5 |
| Kentucky | 2,416,630 | 40,181 | 60.1 |
| Tennessee | 2,337,885 | 41,687 | 56.1 |
| Alabama | 2,348,174 | 51,279 | 45.8 |
| Mississippi | 1,790,618 | 46,362 | 38.6 |
| West South Central | 10,242,224 | 429,746 | 23.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,752 204 | 52,525 | 33.4 |
| Louisiana | 1,798,509 | 45,409 | 39.6 |
| Oklahoma | 2,028,283 | 69,414 | 29.2 |
| Texas | 4,663,228 | 262,398 | 17.8 |
| Mountain | 3,336,101 | 859,009 | 3.9 |
| Montana | 548,889 | 146,131 | 3.8 |
| Idaho | 431,866 | 83,354 | 5.2 |
| Wyoming | 194,402 | 97,548 | 2.0 |
| Colorado | 939,629 | 103,658 | 9.1 |
| New Mexico | 360,350 | 122,503 | 2.9 |
| Arizona | 334,162 | 113,810 | 2.9 |
| Utah | 449,396 | 82,184 | 5.5 |
| Nevada | 77,407 | 109,821 | 0.7 |
| Pacific | 5,566,871 | 318,095 | 17.5 |
| Washington | 1,356,621 | 66,836 | 20.3 |
| Oregon | 783,389 | 95,607 | 8.2 |
| California | 3,426,861 | 155,652 | 22.0 |

We give one table taken from the United States Census reports, giving the population, area and density per square mile, for divisions and States arranged geographically. Also, a table of the States arranged according to their density of population. For comparison we have placed the principal foreign countries, with their population per square mile, mostly taken from the 1921 edition of the Statesman's Year Book, alongside the States. Thus, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey are nearly as thickly populated as England, Belgium and the Netherlands. Pennsylvania is more densely populated than France.

The Southern States are nearly all about the same density as Russia in Europe. The Mississippi Valley States east of the Mississippi have about the same average density of population as Czechoslovakia. The Mississippi Valley States west of the Mississippi compare with Sweden and Finland.

The Mountain States have an average of 3.9 persons per square mile. No country in Europe, and only Bolivia in South America, has as low a density.

The Pacific States have an average of 17.5 persons per square mile. This is less than Mexico with 19.2, and Norway with 19.1.

The average for the United States is 35.5, which is slightly higher than Sweden with 33.8 persons per square mile.

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## DISARMAMENT NOT TO BE OVERDONE

NUMEROUS GENTLE WARNINGS from Washington that the public should not expect too much from the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament have not been received by everybody with that "sweet reasonableness" which many supporters of the Administration find in them. Indeed, these attempts to apply a mollifier to the peace-optimists and "idealists" of the country by an appeal for "practical measures" as against "undue hopes," have resulted, in certain quarters at least, in something more like a diapason of discords. Both Vice-President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes have issued warnings, but President Harding's reply to the letter of a member of the Citizens Disarmament Committee has brought the most wide-spread and immediate results. He argues for "a reasonable limitation," explaining—"By reasonable limitation I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities; to do the best possible."

"WE CAN'T MAKE IT IN ONE STEP!"

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

"Idealism is America's tradition and greatest hope," objects the Republican New York *Evening Mail*, whose editor finds in President Harding's latest reference to "practical policies" a misunderstanding of American psychology. And he adds: "We are not a practical people. The history of our nation runs counter to such a statement. Our traditions and our national life would lose all that is noblest and best in them if we were to turn aside from idealism because it is not practical. Had that been the line of reasoning followed from 1776 to 1781, there would have been no United States of America; had that been Lincoln's reasoning in dark and tragic periods throughout our war to achieve the ideal of human freedom, slavery would still exist on this continent." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and the New York *Globe* (Ind.), also object to the "practical statesmanship" which emanates from Washington. "If we were to interpret the words 'reasonable limitation' in the light of experience and diplomatic tradition," observes *The Republican*, "the reduction of armaments brought about will not be noticed perhaps by the taxpayers." This editor, one of the milder critics of the President's warning, concludes:

"The price the President may have to pay for his insurance against popular disappointment is a paralysis of the popular will to disarm, and without that there can be no reduction in military expenditures and the economic burden of great armaments. It is our hope that the public in all the countries concerned, notwithstanding the danger of final disappointment, will still demand much and expect much of the Washington Conference, for governments must carry into effect, in the last resort, the will of the people who created them. Those who do not expect too much of politicians and diplomatists are apt to get too little."

The *Globe* thinks that, altho Mr. Harding became President at a time when "the market value of ideals was very low in the United States," that mood "apparently is passing. Every member of Congress brings back word to Washington of the eagerness of voters for practical limitation of arms. The enthusiasm for disarmament, which the Administration sees as a menace, is a native expression of the people." Democratic papers, naturally, use stronger language in dealing with the President's announcement that the country must not expect "too much" from the Conference. "Milk-and-water presentation of milk-and-water observations," cries the Dallas *Morning News*, "is not going to put battle-ships out of commission, or shut off the drain on our Treasury!" The Richmond *News-Leader* finds that "official Washington is far behind the country in its faith in the possibility of disarmament," and as for President Harding's warning—

"He writes more like a General Staff colonel than like a successor to Washington, to Grant or to Wilson. That which gives the greatest offense not only in Mr. Harding's references to international peace, but also in practically everything else that comes from Washington on the same subject, is the tacit suggestion that war and diplomacy are great mysteries that must be left by the people to the decision of the official clique in the national capitol. Why so? If taxes are to be imposed that will reduce a man's property, he is consulted, is he not, and is given a chance to be heard? If any 'interest' is involved in pending legislation, Congressmen and even some Cabinet officers show an exceeding tenderness and insist on long hearings. Are the destinies of boys to be jeopardized when property may not be?

"At this very minute the civilized world is spending its time and money and intelligence preparing the weapons that are to destroy us," exclaims the Pittsburgh *Leader* (Ind.). "Yet in the face of a world condition which is defying the best efforts of statesmen, of financiers, and captains of industry and commerce, when, to use the words of the man in the street, 'everything is shot to pieces' we are warned not to expect 'too much.'" The New York *World* (Dem.), one of the leading proponents of disarmament, complains that "the Administration's disarmament efforts at present seems to be directed mainly to warn the country against expecting too much from the Conference that Mr. Harding has called." The *World* scores the Administration for turning down the Borah resolution, which stipulated that the United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to suspend their naval building programs for five years. This objector concludes:

"Having dragged everything into the Conference that could be dragged in, including his mythical association of nations, the President is now astonished to find that people have been taking him seriously and are disposed to hold him to a strict responsibility."

"Wielding a wet blanket" the Brooklyn *Eagle*, also Democratic, calls the efforts of the Administration. "Nothing will be accomplished unless much is attempted," believes the Chattanooga

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*News*, which opposes a "gospel of minimums," at this time and the Jersey City *Journal* observes that:

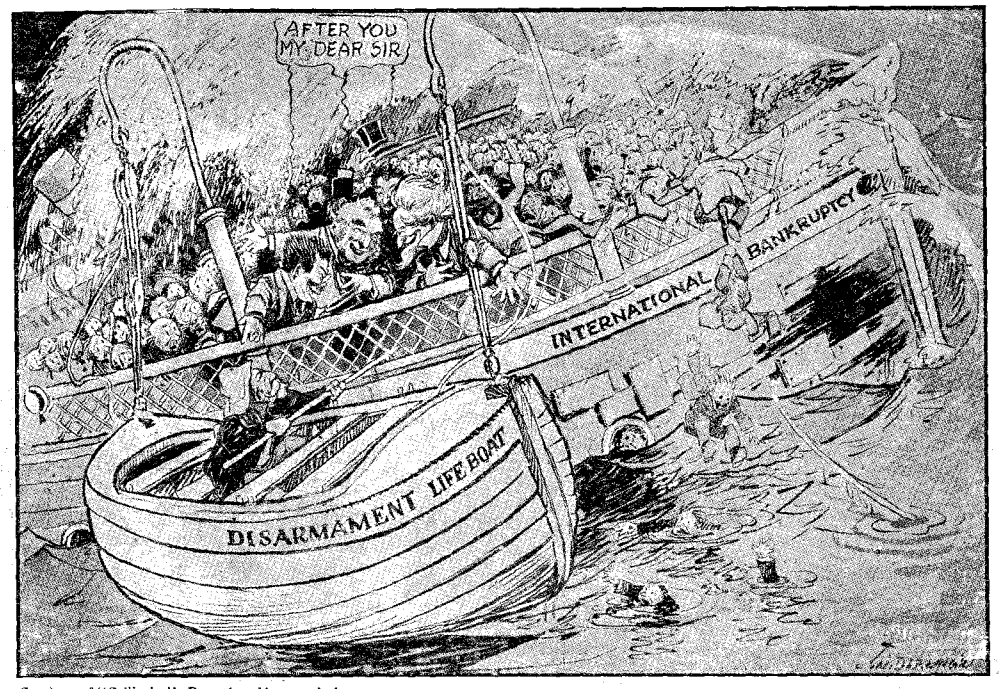
"The war was won, peace was established and the League of Nations set up because of high ideals. We are soon to see what is to be accomplished when something 'practicable' is the object to be attained and when high ideals are apparently to be out of place. The comparison will be most interesting. Many Americans, however, would be more certain of the success of the Disarmament Conference if they knew that America had a definite program to propose and that that program was inspired by idealism of a really high order."

Turning now to the other side of the argument, "common sense," "practical measures," and "wise moderation," are the watchwords of the editors who believe that the President, Secretary Hughes, and Vice-President Coolidge have been right in warning the country against over-optimism. We are approaching no "millennium," believes the Republican New York *Tribune*. "As Mr. Harding says, we have facts and not ideals to deal with," adds Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, and the New York *Times* speaks slightingly of "the amiable sentimentalists," who expect any considerable results from the Conference. "A reasonable and practical limitation of armaments ought to be possible of achievement," believes the Kansas City *Star*, adding, "idealism may be disappointed, but practical statesmanship will have won concrete results." "It is because the impossible is not to be undertaken that the President's confidence in the success of the Conference is justified," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which thus deals with a possible danger:

"It would be too much to hope, perhaps, that this plain statement will put a quietus upon all the organizations and individuals that are prepared to tell the distinguished delegates to the Conference precisely what they must do. The purpose of half-baked idealists of every stripe to bring to bear every possible influence in behalf of their fads and crotchets is obvious. Indeed, there seems to be a more or less deliberate attempt to create an atmosphere in Washington favorable to extreme action and unfavorable to such agreements as are feasible in existing conditions. It would be unfortunate from every point of view if the attempt so far succeeded that the practical work of the Conference should be obstructed in any way by a body of hostile opinion."

It is on this body of opinion, not necessarily "half-baked," but certainly and actively "hostile" in case the Conference does not live up to its promises, that most of those who have high hopes for a real disarmament conference depend. "The most conscientious of delegations could do no more at the Conference than the public saw fit to demand," says the New York *World*, and *Wallace's Farmer*, an agricultural weekly of Des Moines, Iowa, promises the American delegates that:

"So long as they strive honestly to cut down the tremendous price exacted from the people in money and men in maintaining the nation's place in the competitive armament race, they will have behind them a united popular support that will make failure almost impossible."




Courtesy of "Collier's." Reproduced by permission.

NO TIME FOR CEREMONIAL DEFERENCE.

A little crowding from those in the rear might help overcome some of this painful politeness.

—Darling in *Collier's*.

## THE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE CHICAGO

BACK IN 1735 an old printer named John Peter Zenger so irritated the Colonial rulers of New York by attacks in his *Weekly Journal* that it was solemnly resolved in Council that certain of the Zenger writings should be publicly burnt by the common hangman and that the publisher himself should be charged with libel. The subsequent jury verdict of "not guilty" has been called "the morning star of that liberty which subsequently revolutionized America." No copies of the Chicago *Tribune* have been burnt in Grant Park, but *The Tribune* and *The Daily News* have been sued for libel by the city government on the ground that their criticisms of the municipal administration and their charges of "insolvency" were hurting the city's credit to the extent of $10,000,000. Judge Harry M. Fisher's decision that the city has no cause of action against *The Tribune* is greeted by the press with phrases recalling the historian's verdict in the case of old Zenger. "Free Government Upheld in Chicago," "The Freedom of the Press Vindicated," "No Crime to Criticize Officials," "A Victory for Free Speech," "Freedom of the Press," are sample headlines. The suit, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "was as impudent an attempt as has ever been made to silence criticism of public officials in this country." "Another insolent attack on the constitutional freedom of the press" has now been decisively repelled, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

In Chicago, *The Evening Post* finds Judge Fisher's decision "a healthy thing for municipal government," upon which "the people of Chicago together with newspapers everywhere are to be congratulated." The Chicago *Tribune* itself, while remarking that any comment of its own might be discounted because of selfish interest, believes that Americans throughout the country "will realize that the decision is a noteworthy assertion of American constitutional right." If such a suit, it says, were to be sustained in law, "all criticism of public administration would rest under the paralyzing threat of exhausting or completely destructive attack by politicians in power," and "no more fatal assault upon the liberties of the individual could be devised." For the most part *The Tribune* contents itself with

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summarizing the Judge's decision, which goes deeply into the principles involved. Before the court hearings were held *The Tribune* announced to its readers that "to coerce or destroy *The Tribune* was the immediate purpose of this suit, the intimidation of all newspapers and prevention of free speech the second objective; and, as *The Tribune* has evidence to prove, the overturning of the republican form of government was its ultimate goal."

It appears from Judge Fisher's decision that the city government of Chicago took exception to a number of *Tribune* articles in the Small campaign, particularly to one referring to the city as "broke," "bankrupt" and "insolvent"; complaining that they gave the impression "that the management of the administrative and governmental affairs of plaintiff were conducted in a corrupt and incompetent manner," and finally that "said grievances" damaged the city in its "good name, reputation and financial credit" to the extent of $10,000,000. Judge Fisher holds that the right to free expression of opinion is only limited by restraints against blasphemy, immorality, sedition and defamation. But defamation or libel "is that class of prohibited publication which affects only private persons," and can not hold against municipalities. They "have no character or reputation to defend. They exist to conserve order and advance the public good." As regards the position of the press, the Judge said in part, as reported in the Chicago papers:

"It is not only a great privilege but, to my mind, a positive moral duty of those who have the facility to keep a watchful eye and to give generous expression on all public matters, the knowledge of which few citizens could obtain even when personally seeking it.

"Fortunately, while the good the press is capable of rendering, if unafraid, is without limit, the harm it can do has its own limitations. It cannot long indulge in falsehood without suffering the loss of that confidence from which alone comes its power, its prestige and its reward.

"On the other hand, the harm which certainly would result to the community from an officialdom unrestrained by fear of publicity is incalculable.

"The honest official seldom fears criticism."

"This action," said Judge Fisher, in summing up his reasons for giving judgment for the defendant, "is not in harmony with the genius, spirit and objects of our institutions. It does not belong to our day. It fits in rather with the genius of the rulers who conceived law not in the purity of love for justice, but in the lustful passion for undisturbed power."

It is not surprizing that a judicial decision which eulogizes the press while emphasizing its privileges should receive apparently unanimous editorial approval. A wire to Mayor Thompson failed to draw a word from him to help us state his side of the case. It is perhaps fair to assume that Corporation Counsel Ettelson spoke for the entire city administration when he told a Chicago *Tribune* reporter: "We have decided to make no comment except to say that we think Judge Fisher's decision is wrong."

## ON THE JOB TO MAKE MORE JOBS

LESS THAN AN OUNCE of prevention of future unemployment may have come out of the Washington conference, but there is a general agreement in the press that the conferees made good at least to the extent of a pound of cure for the present crisis. President Harding says "the unemployment conference has borne rich rewards to the unemployed of this country." It has started, in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, "a movement which promises to alleviate and possibly cure the unemployment situation in the United States." While the less enthusiastic Newark *News* insists that "the conference did duck, evade, and side-step to keep from saying or doing anything at all embarrassing to the Administration, to organized labor intent on keeping up war wages, to employers pounding too hard for the open shop," it admits that much good has come in the shape of publicity and emergency relief. It will be remembered that the conference devoted its first attention to stimulating cooperation between city and state officials and business and labor organizations, urging each community to try to solve its own unemployment problen. So while the conference went on to discuss prevention measures at Washington, the cure was beginning to take effect, and in nearly every city and town in the United States, editors tell us, the fight against unemployment is under way, committees are busy compiling rosters of the unemployed, and individuals and organizations are devoting their energies to reduce idleness by methods suggested by the conference or thought of by themselves. To coordinate and assist these community efforts there is the clearing house established at Washington and headed by Colonel Arthur Woods. Colonel Woods is visiting the chief cities of the country to hear reports, give advice and stir up enthusiasm. "Do it now!" is his slogan, for both public and private enterprises. The only cure for lack of work is work, he insists, and "the way to get rid of unemployment is to provide employment." As he specified in his speech at Albany on the 19th:

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"DO IT NOW!"

And put men to work, urges Col. Arthur Woods, as head of the National Unemployment Committee

"One way in which the conference has felt that it was sound to stimulate industry is by what we have called the 'spruce-up' campaign. Almost every one has about his home or his shop some repair upkeep work which he needs to have done.

"Another way that the conference figures industry can be stimulated in a sound way is through public works. There is a good deal of public work all over the country planned, approved, the money provided, which will be started in the ordinary course of events within the next few months or during the coming year. Much of it can be done during the winter.

"If such public works already approved and necessary for the community to have can be started now instead of later, here again work can be created which now does not exist. Men can be employed who are now unemployed.

"With the full realization of the great need of national economy now the conference recommended that Congress pass an additional appropriation for public roads and the conference further urged that all States try to match this appropriation at once and put the work immediately under contract so that the dirt may be made to fly right off, instead of a good many months later."

Signs are visible that powerful business leaders are falling into

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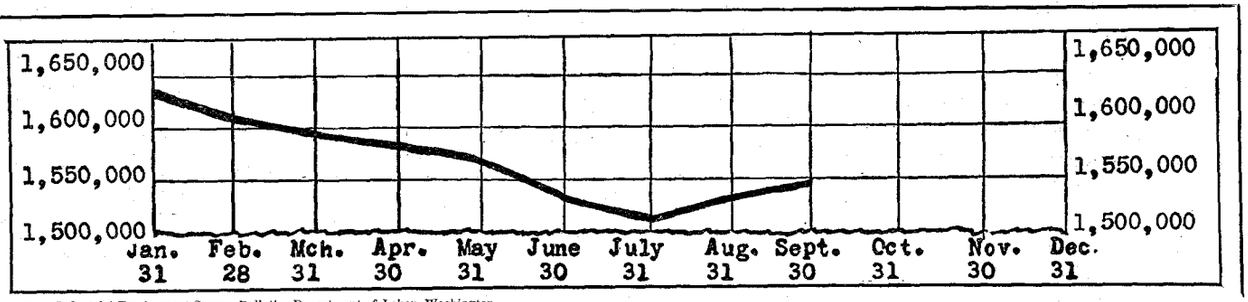


From Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin, Department of Labor, Washington.

EMPLOYMENT RISING SINCE JULY.

This chart, based on the pay-roll records of 1,428 concerns in sixty-five industrial centers, shows the variation of employment in fourteen manufacturing industries during the past nine months of the year. The trough of unemployment was reached on July 31, when the number employed was 1,510,210. By September 30 it had risen to 1,544,529.

line with this advice, notes the New York *Globe*. "The action of the Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company and of the railroads in undertaking work now which might be postponed is entire gain." The decision of these groups to hire more men followed so closely the appeal of the unemployment conference that Mr. Hoover and his associates are fairly entitled, in *The Globe's* opinion, to recognition for the results. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Department of Labor officials feel that the conference "mainly by suggestion and stimulation of interest in unemployment has already had its effect in improving conditions," so a New York *Evening Post* correspondent reports. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor testifies that the conference recommendations to local authorities are already bringing results in relieving unemployment. The conference, declares the Rochester Post *Express*, must at least be given credit for waking up the country. What these papers mean by waking up the country is indicated by a number of facts collected by a New York *Herald* correspondent at Washington:

"That the manufacturing industry generally is beginning to respond to the call of the conference is seen in the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation that $10,000,000 worth of extension work is being undertaken to provide jobs for the idle during the coming months. Arrangements to carry a large number of men on its pay-roll are being made by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

"Work for thousands of machinists will be afforded this winter by the railroads, which in the next three months are getting ready to spend more than $800,000,000 on repairs for equipment and rights-of-way, according to an estimate by Dr. Julius Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics. The roads have in their employ at least 1,700,000 persons, Dr. Parmelee estimated, or within 300,000 of the total number at work during the war period.

"In the West the Federal and State Governments are cooperating in pushing reclamation work. With authority from Congress these jobs can be made to care for 40,000 unemployed, according to the findings of the conference. At the Capitol to-day several Senators and Representatives stood ready, they said, to introduce measures authorizing the Federal Government to undertake this work.

"Road-building totaling millions is being contracted for in many States, especially in the South, where such work can proceed all winter. Contractors from all sections of the country are sending bids to the Carolinas, two States leading in the work.

"In the building trades workers and employers of a dozen cities are negotiating new wage scales at lower rates, intended to stimulate building. New Orleans reports that building contracts are being let at a rate double that of a year ago.

"Reports to the Federal Reserve Board seem to indicate that a building boom is developing in many sections. Both the number of contracts and their value are on the increase in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities."

Thus the patient would seem to be on the way to recovery partly at least as the result of the conference cure. But how about keeping him healthy in the future? Officials of the Department of Labor have assured a New York *Evening Post* correspondent that "enough momentum has been secured by the conference to warrant the idea that no other future emergency will find the nation quite so lamentably unprepared to cope intelligently with unemployment as it was a month ago." In its permanent program there is no "magic formula," but, observes the Omaha *Bee*, "some sane and worth-while methods for relieving the present situation are offered."

Some of this disappointment may be explained by the desire of the conference to be unanimous on its official recommendations. Suggestions involving contentious matters were offered as committee reports and made public without endorsement by the conference. While the emergency recommendations would seem to shift the responsibility for the unemployed from the nation to the states and cities, the official permanent program of the conference suggests specific tasks for Congress and the Federal Departments. Before adjourning the conference adopted eight recommendations declared essential to "constructive and immediate settlement if recovery in business and permanent employment are to be expeditiously accomplished." The New York *Herald* gives them in brief as follows:

Readjustment of railway rates to a fair business relation to the value of commodities.
Speedy tax revision with reductions.
Definite settlement of tariff legislation.
Quick financial settlement between the Government and railroads.
Limitation of world armament.
Stabilization of foreign exchange rates.
Elimination of waste in industry and seasonal operations.
Alignment of wholesale and retail prices.

While the unemployment conference has done "an enormously valuable thing" in trying "to improve business conditions in the hope of creating more opportunities for work" it has not, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, really been giving its attention to unemployment:

"Neither the conference nor the country should imagine for an instant that unemployment as such has been considered adequately. It has not. Insecurity of the job is one of the most serious evils of a generation which lives by large scale industry. Insecurity means irregular employment and worry at almost all times and unemployment during a depression. Some time it must be considered in all its phases."

The conferees, writes Mr. William L. Chenery in *The Globe*, have simply been trying to stimulate business and they have served their nation to the extent to which they succeed. But, he concludes

"Unemployment will remain and its misery will not be permanently swept away until there arises a statesman willing to face unflinchingly the stark reality of industrial insecurity. In this country no such leader has appeared, and the spokesmen of labor are themselves dumb in the face of such an issue."

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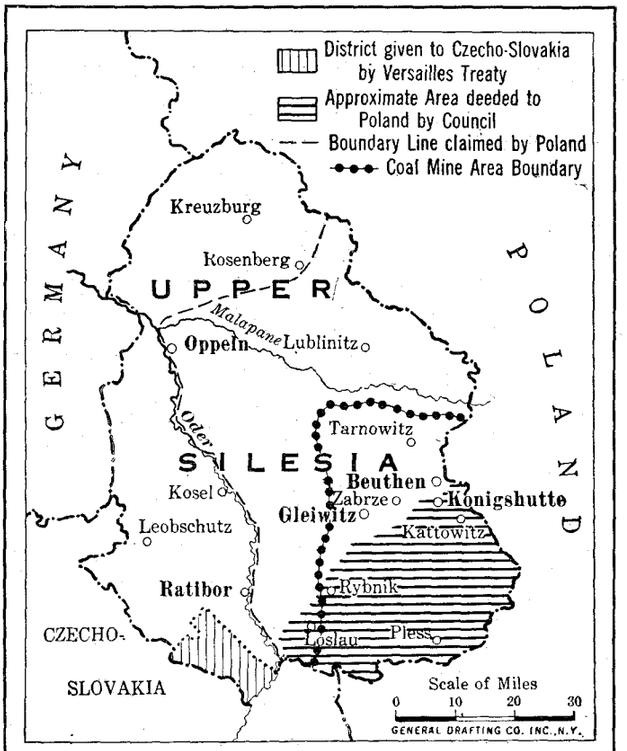
## SILESIAN RICHES GIVEN TO POLAND

"THE TURNIPS FOR THE GERMANS, the mines for the Poles," is one bitter German's way of describing what the Council of the League of Nations has done in dividing Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland in such a way as to give the former most of the territory and the latter the best of the industrial area. Germany has been convulsed in a paroxysm of rage, say the correspondents. From editors and political leaders in the Fatherland come feverish protests against such "a dagger thrust in the back of German democracy," such "flagrant," "colossal," and "horrifying" injustice. The newspapers, we are told, do not dare print maps showing the new boundary line, and the very stability of the government is said to have been shaken. When Solomon was king, a mother found her wails against dividing an infant sufficient proof of her claim to it. But the Allies do not seem to be imprest enough by this judicial decision to make a like award of the Silesian industrial district. According to the correspondents, Poland, the Allied governments and public opinion in Europe alike accept with considerable satisfaction this settlement of a controversy which has been a trouble-breeder for many months. In this country the League's decision seems to receive the most wholehearted praise from pro-League journals which deem it a noteworthy feather in the League's cap, while several Republican anti-League dailies find it no settlement at all, but only a timorous makeshift.



WHAT POLAND AND GERMANY GET IN SILESIA

It will be remembered that altho the Peace Council first decided to take all of Upper Silesia from Germany and give it to Poland, the Versailles Treaty finally left the matter to a plebiscite. When the vote was taken last March 683 out of 1,280 communes in Upper Silesia voted for union with Germany while there was a total popular majority of about 200,000 out of a million votes in favor of Germany. But the Supreme Council, unable to agree on a division of the country in accordance with the plebiscite vote, turned the whole matter over to the Council of the League of Nations, which unanimously adopted the report of the special commission recommending a settlement according to the accompanying map. While "Le Chapeau," as the Silesian industrial district has been termed, in accordance with a fancied map resemblance to a cocked hat, is divided politically, provision is made for a certain amount of economic unity, under the supervision of an industrial commission.

Germany, as a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times* understands it, loses 64 per cent. of the Upper Silesian anthracite production, that is, 67 anthracite coal mines which last year produced about 32,000,000 tons. She loses all her Upper Silesian zinc, or about 60 per cent. of her former total zinc production. It is believed that Germany loses about 63 per cent. of the Upper Silesian iron industries production, about 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel products. In coal deposits German experts declare they are losing 86 per cent. of Upper Silesian anthracite, or 42 per cent. of all the former German anthracite deposits.

In England, a number of British economists have published a letter to the press asserting that the Upper Silesian decision is "perhaps the severest blow to the prospects of peace in Europe and its economic recovery." They feel that it brings the day of German default in reparation payments measurably nearer, since Germany's ability to pay is so greatly diminished by the loss of the large Silesian mineral deposits Another line of British criticism is to the effect that the settlement is a mere temporary compromise, "a timid and time-serving decision," in the words of the London *Daily Chronicle*, in which no definite principle is adopted.

Here several American Republican papers agree. "A makeshift that settles nothing," is the Boston *Herald's* (Rep.) phrase; "a compromise which will not contribute to permanent peace," the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* (Rep.) calls it. One thing seems clear enough to the Manchester *Union* (Rep.):

"There is no settlement of the Silesian dispute. There is no settlement of the question whether Germany is to be given a chance, or Poland is to be equipped for industrial growth as an auxiliary of France. The plebiscite is blithely set aside, the fringes of the industrial area are handed to Poland and Germany respectively, and the pestiferous little mining triangle is bisected and set up as an economic quasi-state under joint control, with partial free trade between its hostile parts, and a German money standard. Nothing is settled. The League could not bring itself to tell France she must accept an agricultural Polish ally, or Britain that she must accept a permanently impoverished German market, or Germany that she must get along without Silesia and let the Allies take their chances on reparation, or the whole lot of them, Poland included, that they must stand by the result of the plebiscite they had authorized or accepted. The League has simply patched up a complicated compromise which will probably be accepted tentatively because winter is at hand, but which has in it no solitary element of permanence."

But even in Republican circles some admit that the League has made a wise decision. It "puts economic considerations above political," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and will "probably contribute materially to peaceful reconstruction." It is the opinion of the pro-League New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that a League decision, arrived at after due judicial deliberation and after a solution by violence and diplomacy had failed, spells less trouble for the future than a decision that would have left Poland with the sense that it had been cheated. As against German discontent we must weigh the gain for the principle underlying the League of Nations and its authority." And it seems to the Boston *Post* (Dem.) that everywhere outside of Germany the Silesian decision will be regarded as based on "equity and an intelligent view of national claims"—

"To infer that the bitterly contentious question of Silesian boundaries has been put to sleep by the action of the League would be to rely too much upon the power of such a settlement to silence criticism. But that the bounds will stay as the League fixes them is pretty certain. There is a good deal of power, both actual and potential, in that big aggregation of all the great nations of the world—save one, or, perhaps, two."

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE real Chinese puzzle is China.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

SUCCESS is still operated on the self-service plan.—*Kingston Whig.*

THE Chicago cop who sold bootleg isn't a copper still.—*Albany Times Union.*

THE tailors are the only ones who are satisfied with an increase in rents.—*New York American.*

LODGE says the German treaty will help business. It will help Germany's business.—*Charleston Gazette.*

BETWEEN the demands of the unions and the Union, employers are up against it.—*Columbia Record.*

WE have come to a pretty pass if we can't advocate Americanism without wearing a nightgown and a mask.—*Elmira Star Gazette.*

WE would never have believed, without having had it demonstrated, that George Harvey could remain quiet so long.—*Columbia Record.*

TAXES defy the law of gravitation.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

"BOLSHEVISM will live on," says Lenine. On what?—*Hutchinson Gazette.*

SUGGESTION to business: Money is a boomerang; turn it loose.—*Erie Times.*

THE laborer's hire is not always determined by the laborer's ire.—*Columbia Record.*

A CYNICAL writer asks what Bolshevism lives on. Certainly not on its reputation.—*Minnesota Star.*

WHATEVER it is that afflicts Congress, it would be fine if our speed maniacs could catch it.—*Harrisburg Patriot News.*

AN elephant lives four hundred years, but then baggage men don't handle his trunk.—*Jefferson City Capital News.*

WE didn't mind supporting the Government in extravagance during the war, but this post-bellum alimony gets our goat.—*Columbia Record.*

SPECIALISTS. Most of the wholesale profiteering is done by the retailers.—*New York World.*

"THE voice of the people" is very much in need of a megaphone. — *Columbia Record.*

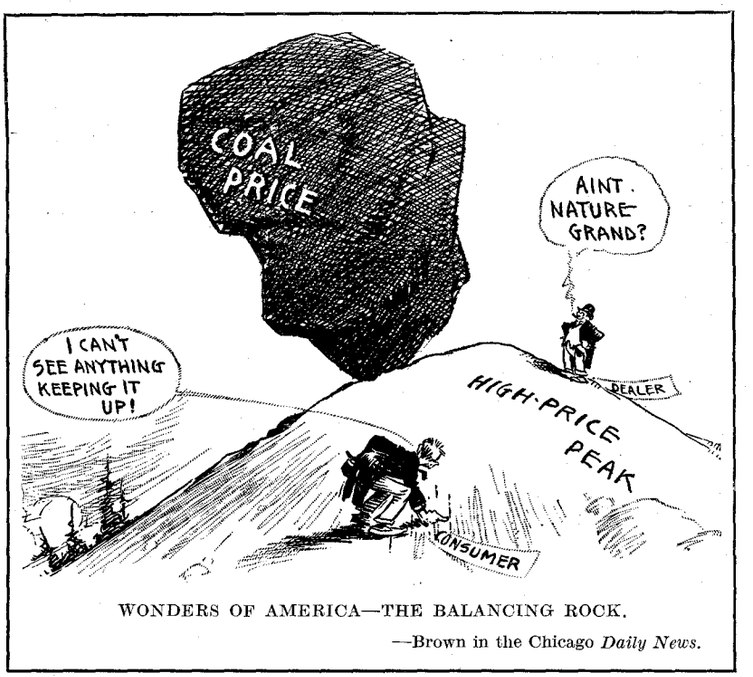
THE trip to normalcy seems to involve a long stopover at subnormalcy.—*Columbia Record.*

IN the beginning the earth was made round, and it's never been square since. — *Columbia Record.*

THE present situation affords considerable food for thought, if hash can be called food.—*San Diego Tribune.*

THE low estate of the German mark demonstrates that "a scrap of paper" also comes home to roost.—*Columbia Record.*

THE politicians always manage to defeat the will of the people by sneaking in some sort of codicil.—*Columbia Record.*




WONDERS OF AMERICA—THE BALANCING ROCK.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

A PAPER scarcity would aid the rehabilitation of the finances of Germany.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE people should not permit any one to use the pipe of peace to create a smoke-screen. — *Columbia Record.*

WE believe that Mr. Harding's intentions are good, but the road to normalcy can't be paved that way.—*Columbia Record.*

WE surmise that John Barleycorn, tho uninvited, will also be a delegate to the conference for the limitation of armaments. — *Columbia Record.*

THAT the only cure for unemployment is employment may not sound like a very profound observation, but it falls much more gently on the ears of many than to say the only cure for unemployment is work.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE trouble about a skeleton in a closet is that it does not have enough sense to stay there.—*Charleston Gazette.*

APPARENTLY Japan's chief grievance is that Western nations will not let it wrest peacefully.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

SOMEBODY has invented a silencer for street cars. Too late. The motor bus is doing the business already.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE kind of elastic currency most people want is the kind that will stretch from one payday to the next.—*New York American.*

WE shall probably understand the Irish question better when our own Filipinos organize their Sinn Fein.—*Columbia Record.*

AN optimist is a man who thinks the grocers are going to reduce prices because of their sympathy for the public.—*New York American.*

OUR Government seems to have finally decided that our foreign policy is not an endowment policy.—*Columbian Missourian.*

ONE of the many fine things about baseball is that G. B. Shaw has not exprest an opinion concerning it.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

DR. CRAFTS says he's going to put the Sun in Sunday. Now if the Doc will put the pay in Payday and the mon in Monday.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THIS new yeast-eating fad saves a fellow a lot of embarrassment and self-consciousness when he buys a cake from the grocer.—*Columbia Record.*

ANOTHER reason New York has a right to regard it as a real world series is because it took forty-nine languages to interpret it to her populace.—*Dallas News.*

THE German mark is in a horrible way, but if the remainder of the world doesn't get up and hustle the German trade-mark will get there first.—*Columbia Record.*

A SEVERE winter is predicted. This is the 1921st severe winter predicted during the Christian era.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE industrial unrest doesn't impede our progress nearly so much as the industrial rest.—*Columbia Record.*

THE rate of exchange between Canada and the United States is now one quart for ten dollars.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

SOLDIERS are everywhere in the Balkans, ready for action. That section is normal, if not stable.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

IT is estimated that there is enough coal in discovered fields to keep miners striking for 3,276 years.—*Fresno Republican.*

GERMAN liners are beginning to arrive in New York. But it will be a long time before the kaiser's ship comes in.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE agent can demonstrate with it for six months, and it's new. But three days after you get it, it's a used car.—*Sherbrooke Record.*

ONE of the most important Pacific questions to be handled by the Administration is to keep California safely Republican.—*Washington Post.*

CLOSE observers say that Herb Hoover is an idealist, which is probably why we thought for a long time that he was a Democrat.—*Columbia Record.*

THE trouble about defeating Prohibition now is that we would have to beat the combined vote of the Prohibitionists and bootleggers.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE are people who invest in German marks just as there are men who believe that hair can be made to grow on bald heads.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

EVERYBODY is imploring Mr. Harding to "lead" Congress, but our notion is that it would be more effective for him to get in behind it and administer a swift kick.—*Columbia Record.*

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# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## FRANCO-GERMAN TEAM-WORK AMID THE RUINS

A REAL STEP toward the establishment of peaceful conditions in Europe is seen in the agreements signed October 7th and 8th at Wiesbaden by the representatives of the French and German Governments, by which Germany shall supply materials for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France. We are reminded that France is the most pressing of Germany's creditors, and the one who would have to take serious steps to force collection, but "now she has entered into an agreement with her debtor which, so long as it is lived up to, removes the danger of further military action along the Rhine." Both Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, express their confidence in the good presage of the pact by a statement which reads:

"The Wiesbaden agreement is a free-will agreement. The good-will of Germany joins with that of France for the purpose of peaceful reconstruction. It is a question on both sides of speeding up the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France. It means the beginning of international cooperation and is perhaps the symbol of universal reconstruction. To attain this end France needs an arrangement permitting her to push this work during a period of four years. Germany needs to pay in goods instead of gold.

"Germany takes upon herself a sacrifice, since her position is not that of a financial power. She accepts this sacrifice to prove that she wishes the restoration of Europe."

A GERMAN JIBE AT FRANCE.

FRANCE: "What do you mean—reconstruction? We're going to make good money out of this as a show-place."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

In Germany the Berlin *Vorwärts* points to the agreement as the best proof that the Germans are anxious to fulfil all their obligations. Meanwhile, the persistent hard feeling against the Treaty of Versailles is evidenced in the added remark that "the spirit of Wiesbaden is not the spirit of Versailles." *The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the Stinnes newspaper organs, declares that in coming to terms France has been forced to recognize inexorable economic laws, and that the dangerous tension in the international money market which existed at the time of the first payment of 1,000,000,000 marks will not be repeated. The task which Germany has undertaken is immense, remarks the *Vossische Zeitung*, but the agreement must be accounted a notable success because it points virtually the only way to a restoration of peaceful conditions, and as "our labor is all we have to pay with, it is better to work to the utmost with head and hands, than to search fruitlessly in the world's markets for paper we cannot afford to buy."

In France the Paris *Temps* applauds the settlement as a showing of good faith by Germany as well as of France's wish to end squabbling and get down to the actual work of post-war clearance. Nevertheless, it adds:

"The Wiesbaden agreement most certainly marks progress in our relations with Germany, but it does not change our policy of exacting fulfilment of the Treaty of Versailles. It proves that, while France is perfectly able to safeguard her interests, she does not block the efforts of Germany to pay her debts, and that so far as she can France will make it easy for any loyal German Government to fulfil its obligations."

The Germans who oppose the Wiesbaden agreement, says the Paris *Journal des Debats*, are those "who wish to pay nothing at all," and those of our Allies who frown upon it, "give us the impression that they are not worrying about the restoration of our devastated regions." Paris correspondents point out that the Wiesbaden compact must be submitted to the French and German parliaments and to the Reparations Commission, where "it is reported it may meet some opposition from the British," and we read:

"This is because it provides for payment by Germany to France of materials worth 7,000,000,000 gold marks in the next five years, which is more than France would receive under the terms of the London reparation ultimatum. But French statesmen believe that they can offer arguments which will bring the British to withdraw their opposition."

The agreement runs until May 1, 1926, and provides for the establishment of a central office in France to which orders from the devastated regions will be directed, and in turn sent to a central office in Germany, which will distribute them to German industries. Germany will pay the manufacturer. To the extent of 1,000,000,000 gold marks yearly France will credit Germany on the part due her under the reparation payments, and we are further informed that what remains to be paid by Germany will be settled by a series of payments from 1926 to 1935. Altho the text of the agreement was made public only in part, the press publish an unofficial summary giving some of its important features, as for instance:

"A French buyer may negotiate directly with a German producer as to the amount of deliveries and the prices to be paid, provided he is able to come to terms with the Germans, but the agreement contemplates that transactions will be arranged between organizations created by the French and German Governments. If these respective organizations should be unable to reach an agreement respecting deliveries, prices, transportation and acceptance, decision as to disputed points will be left to a commission of three. This commission will be made up of

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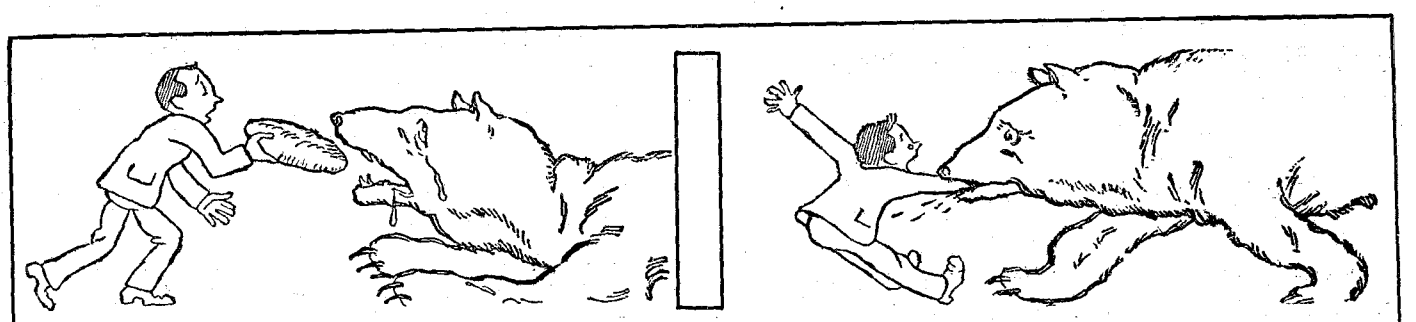


"THE BEAR THAT BITES THE HAND THAT FEEDS IT." —*Il Travaso* (Rome).

one Frenchman. one German, and a third person chosen by common consent, or appointed by the President of the Swiss Confederation. It will fix the price list every three months, and the list will correspond to normal prices in the interior of France, less customs duties and transportation charges.

"The semi-official summary does not deal with the question of exchange. Four supplementary agreements, dealing with deliveries of cattle, machinery, coal and rolling stock, drafted by experts to cover details and technical points, were signed by Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau."

This semi-official summary advises us that the credits to be made on the books of the Reparations Commission are subject to three limitations, as follows:

"1. Only 35 per cent. of the value of the merchandise (if the deliveries reach 1,000,000,000 gold marks), or 45 per cent. if the total amount of presentations do not reach 1,000,000,000 marks, will be credited.

"2. Germany will never be credited with more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks to May 1, 1926.

"3. Germany will never be credited with a sum superior to France's share in the yearly reparations."

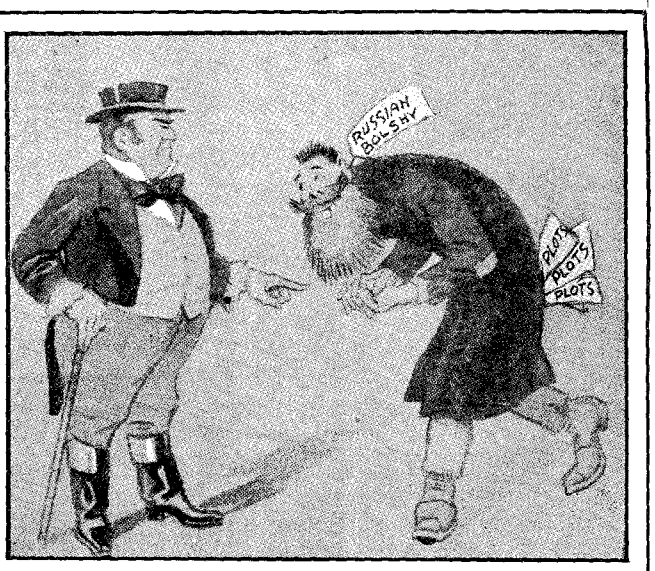
An annex to the text of the agreement as reproduced in the press reads:

"Germany engages to deliver to France upon her demand all machinery and materials which would be compatible with the possibilities of production in Germany and subject to her limitations as to supplies of raw materials. Such deliveries will be in accord with the requirements necessary for Germany to maintain her social and economic life. This agreement shall date from October 1, 1921.

"In any case the present contract excludes the products it is specified Germany must turn over to the Allies in Annexes 3, 5 and 6, Part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles. The cumulative value of the payments in kind which Germany will supply France in execution of Annexes 3, 5 and 6, as well as deliveries Germany makes to France under the present contract, will not exceed 7,000,000,000 gold marks from October 1, 1921, to May 1, 1926.

"It is expressly stipulated that all deliveries shall be devoted to the reconstruction of devastated regions in France."

Paris dispatches inform us also that the Wiesbaden agreements are said to be precursors of further pacts because France is "beginning to realize that she can no longer depend on her European allies for protection against Germany, and that only an Entente with her late enemy can provide a firm basis for Europe's economic restoration."




THE BOLSHY IN A DICKENS MAKE-UP.

URIAH HEEPSKI PLOTSKY: "Believe me, Mr. Bulovitch, I'm that 'umble, I could never deceive you."

JOHN: "I believe you. Turn out your pockets!"

—*The Guardian* (Manchester).

## FAMINE TESTING LENINE

THE HOUR OF DOOM has struck for Soviet rule, say the anti-Bolsheviks in Russia, while their opponents grimly retort that this government will stand the test of famine as it has passed safely through all former trials. The controversy rages, we are told, even as the terrible conditions of want blacken broad sections of the country, and one refugee, Professor A. Gorovtzeff, writes in the Prague *Volia Rossii* that "absolute collapse of the Soviet government is near," and because it can plainly be foreseen, there are grounds for believing that "in order to retard it, the Bolsheviks will stop at nothing." This writer further predicts that they will "employ the method employed so often by despotic bourgeois governments and try to divert the attention of the masses from the internal situation and inflame it with fears of international imperialistic policy." We read then:

"That is the more probable in this case, since such a move would achieve the happy combination of the idealistic task of world revolution with the purely material prospects of the seizure of grain supplies of the neighbors. To those who know that in Soviet policies there can be nothing unexpected, in the sense of their hypocrisy and dishonesty, it is not absurd to suppose that the very call for help is capable of having some peculiar provocational significance. The 'task' may be construed to mean that if it becomes clear that it is impossible through foreign relief to feed the 150 millions of the country's population, exhausted by the Soviet régime, the Kremlin dreamers might have legitimate grounds to address their call, not to Europe, but to the Soviet proletariat, exhorting them to go and take the grain which capitalistic Europe, you see, does not want to give them.

"At any rate the maintenance of a large army, which so sharply contradicts the Bolsheviks' loud protestations of their desire for peace, can not but cause most serious apprehensions in this respect. In particular, the concentration of the Soviet military forces on the Bessarabian frontier compels one to suppose that Bessarabia, perhaps sooner than any other neighboring territory, may be in danger of a Soviet invasion."

The *Vremya*, a democratic Russian daily published in Berlin, believes it is impossible to do effective relief in Russia while the Soviet government lasts, and says:

"The question naturally arises: Is it possible to render substantial assistance in the matter of reconstructing the national economy of Russia, the agriculture of the country in particular, if the economic policies adopted by the Soviet

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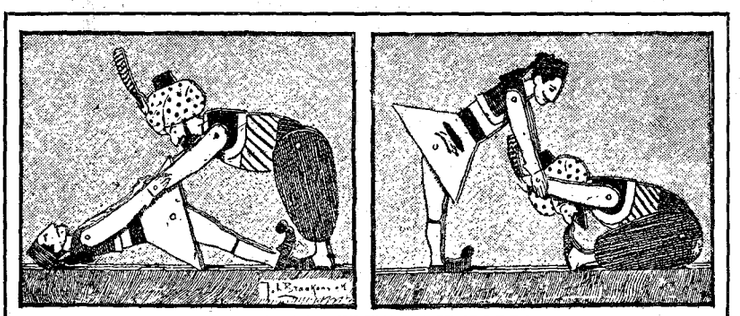
government are not abandoned? Are these policies, together with the political system of Soviet Russia and the social experiments and methods of government of the Communist rulers, not the primary cause of the calamity which has befallen the country and an obstacle in the work of the economic rehabilitation of our fatherland? In a word, the problem is whether international relief is expedient when there is no assurance that the Soviet government will choose other methods of administration to secure the country against a repetition of such calamities."

The comment of the Bolshevist journals tends to confirm the suspicion of their opponents. The Petrograd *Pravda*, for instance, remarks:

"The bourgeois press is in feverish excitement, for it imagines that the long-awaited moment of the downfall of the workmen's rule in Russia is arriving. Therefore it is probable that the capitalistic governments will endeavor to utilize this opportunity to organize a new intervention in Soviet Russia. From all parts of Europe there come reports of recruiting of white guards. As in the past, in the center of the counter-revolution stands imperialistic France, and she again instigates Poland and Rumania against us. Transports with military supplies are sent to Poland under the guise of assistance to the Poles in Silesia. As before, rumors are spread that Soviet Russia is preparing to advance."



THE GRECO-TURKISH TUMBLERS.

Turkish War Report. Greek War Report.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

This editorial further avers that ammunition is being sent to Rumania by way of Silesia and Jugo-Slavia and that Rumania is concentrating large military stores on the borders of Bessarabia. The Moscow *Izvestia* also dwells on the war preparations against the Soviet republic, and, discussing the union of the Baltic States, observes:

"One might think that the alliance of the Baltic States would be confined to the smaller border countries, as Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania. Even the participation of Finland was doubtful for some time. If so composed, the Baltic Alliance would have had the character of self-defense in case of attack by a big neighbor—Soviet Russia or Poland. But what do we see in reality? It appears that the Baltic Alliance is planned without Lithuania, but with the active participation of Poland. And this at once changes its character; from a defensive it becomes an offensive alliance—and it is directed against Soviet Russia.

"To dissuade small countries from risky adventures, in which they can gain nothing and can only lose, would be a profitless undertaking. They are the tools of the big imperialistic powers, and are simply doing their will. The bourgeois governments know better than anybody else that Soviet Russia does not think of war, least of all of an offensive war. They know all that, and nevertheless continue in their old way, or, rather, follow Anglo-French instructions. That is their affair. We can only say what we have repeatedly said: Soviet Russia does not want war, but she will be able to defend her existence under all circumstances."

A Bolshevik communication, not designed for anti-Bolshevik consumption, is the appeal of the Central Executive Committee of the Third Internationale in Moscow to its Bureau in Western Europe, and the London *Daily Telegraph* describes it as "a confession of decaying influence," which reads in part:

"The proletariat of the west will be called upon in the next few days to undergo its first and very serious crucial test. This test will be the organized participation of the proletariat of the entire world in the struggle which at present the workers of Russia are waging to save 20,000,000 of their brothers from the clutches of famine. . . . The leaders of capital realize perfectly well that, with the help of provisions sent in time, with the help of a timely thrown piece of bread to the starving peasant, they will be able to undermine the confidence in the Soviet government which is at present being displayed by the working masses of Russia."

## THE GRECO-TURK TUG-OF-WAR

WHEN GREEK MEETS TURK then comes not only the tug-of-war but also a fierce conflict of communiqués, we are told, and the outside world remains more or less in the dark. Yet editorial comments based on war reports, it is said, are calculated to let us read between the lines if we know how. Now the official Turkish Nationalist organ, the Angora *National Government*, has no editorial articles, but a plenteous array of detailed statements about the Nationalist and the Greek armies and their fighting. The following sentences, presented mostly in big type, give a fair impression of the tone of this newspaper:

"The Greek army is trying to escape from the *impasse* into which it has fallen by persistent expenditure of all its strength, but has been met by a wall of fire in every attempt. In the bayonet attack, with God's help, success always remained with us. The enemy is in retreat. The English papers tell of the sufferings of the Greek soldiers from heat and thirst. At Athens there is great anxiety on the part of King Constantine and the people regarding events in Anatolia. Evil news comes from Adrianople. A train loaded with soldiers and ammunition has been blown up. The Greeks fear Bulgaria exceedingly."

In Constantinople the *Peyam-Sabah* gives its leading article the cheerless title "The World Catastrophe" and traces its extent back to 1914. The writer, Ali Kemal, concludes his account of the evils that have befallen Turkey as follows:

"Our allies managed to secure a sort of peace, but we cannot lift our heads from war and calamity. The general war dragged on at disastrous length, shaking all the actors to the last degree. We were the weakest of them all; even if we had partially appreciated how weak we were, we might in some way have escaped the calamity that has overtaken us. How dark, how miserable that page of the record of the life of this nation which records that, as has been the case for centuries, those at the head of the government were a wholly incompetent set of men, ignorant of the steps necessary to be taken. If Sultan Abdul Hamid's reign had lasted five or six years longer, he would have found some way by hook or by crook to save this state from plunging into such an abyss. Well, the past is past. What we ought to have done the moment the armistice was signed was to seek for peace, to acknowledge the faults we had been guilty of for four or five years, to punish those responsible for what was done, and to consider immediately in all sincerity the restoration of relationship with the victors, and with very unaccustomed zeal and celerity to carry into effect wise plans to this end.

"When an opportunity like this was measurably within reach we put war in the place of peace. That seemed better when the decisions of Europe were against us! It did not enter the heads of the leaders to try to turn those decisions into peaceful relations. No, we are people used to war, used to hunger, want, distress, but still proud of our country, our state, our race. In words we are. But in acts, in fidelity to country, state and race, dare we face the record of these latest years?"

As to Greek affairs, Athens dispatches relate that, after having given an account of the military situation to the National Assembly, Premier Gounaris declared that "because of the international character of the Turkish problem a closer contact is necessary between Greece and the Entente in order to create a basis of solution." To this end he had sought an interview with Premier Lloyd George and Premier Briand, who accepted his proposal. According to Central News dispatches to London, the object of the Gounaris mission to that city, Paris, and other capitals, is to "raise a loan for prosecution of war against the Turks."

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## GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA'S POLITICS

THE LAY OF THE LAND is the superfactor in the puzzle picture of China's politics, we are told, and until railroads and waterways are adjusted properly, the puzzle will remain unsolved. Two thousand years ago when China had an excellent system of post-roads throughout the Empire, it had also political peace and prosperity. To regain this happy state means of transport and communication must be reorganized, according to *The North China Commerce* (Peking and Tientsin) which shows us China of to-day as split from east to west into three groups. The south, comprising the "progressive and somewhat radical Canton party," is led by Sun Yat Sen. The north is under the *de facto* government of the Chihli party. The Yangstze Valley is nominally under the northern rule, but practically indifferent to its mandates and representatives, altho the latter, with their armies, are said to enforce "a semblance of government." We read then:

"The big rivers of China run from west to east affording communication and commercial relations necessary to establish common understanding and friendly feelings among dwellers in the provinces through which the waterways run. Apart from the Grand Canal which connects Peking with the Yangstze Valley, and even then only along the eastern fringe of the continent, there are no natural communications running north and south.

"If we go back some two thousand years we will find an excellent system of post-roads, paved with big flat stones connecting the capital city with all parts of China, irrespective of geographical limitations, and coincident with this we find a politically undivided country, with its people living in harmony and enjoying a standard of culture and progressiveness hardly equaled by any contemporary civilization. Successive dynasties and the inroads of conquering Mongols and Manchus slowly but surely by the combined forces of misgovernment, corruption and individual indolence brought about a decay of the magnificent road communications, and incidentally a decline in the political state."

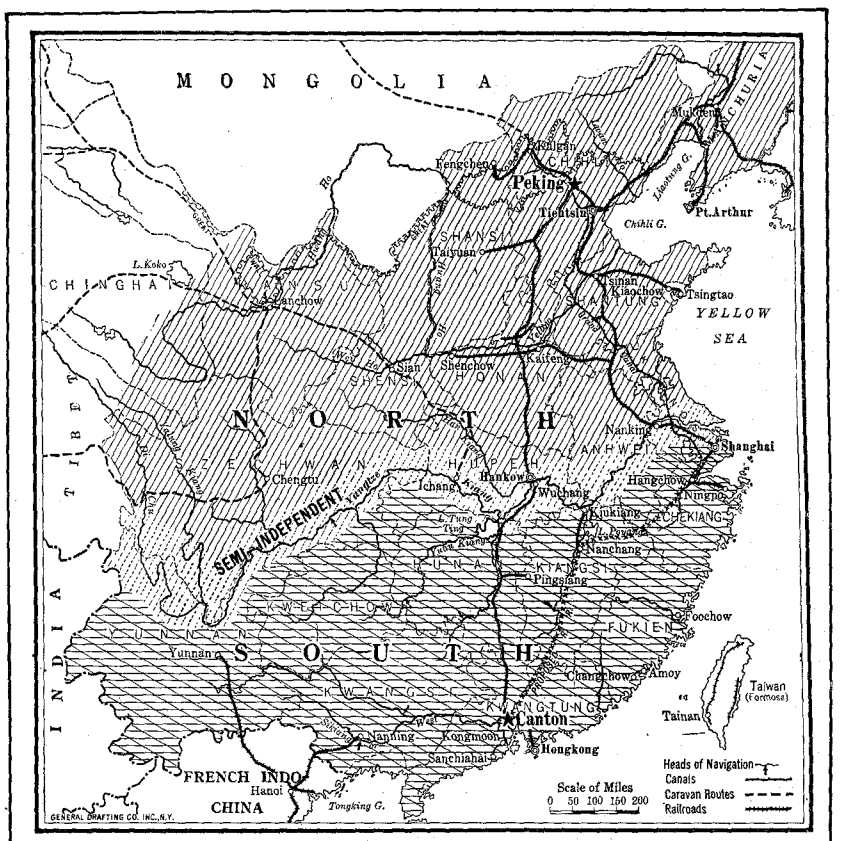
This commercial and political monthly believes a cursory study of their own history and geography ought to bring home to the Chinese the futility of struggling with faction against faction to establish a political unity that "can not exist without the indispensable basis of intercommunication." China "must first be united mechanically before it can be united politically." The political units, it is urged, either must agree to separate into self-governing states according to the will of their people, or else sink their respective individual aspirations and, for the sake of a united China, concentrate on the material factors through which alone their dream of political integrity can be realized. To this end—

"It must be made as easy to travel and trade between north and south as it is between east and west. In fact there must be even a greater inter-relationship between Peking and Canton to offset the separation of many centuries. It is not enough that steamer lines fringe the coast in their five-day journeys from north to south. The intervening regions, with their own opinions, shading off in ratio to their proximity to one or other of the principal units, must be linked up with a network of communications if not in proportion to population, at least equal to those of similar sized foreign countries.

"This vision of political unity probably was not lost sight of in the more material interests that caused the commencement of the Canton-Hankow Railway, not yet completed, but, were it emphasized to the contending factions, they would have sunk their disputes long ago and centered their energies on the completion of this first real step towards reunification. China needs not only a Canton-Hankow Railway but a Canton-Hangchow Railway, and Canton-Nanchang Railway, linking as they would with present northern lines to Shanghai, Kuikiang, Hankow and Peking. China urgently needs at least a half dozen through traffic lines from north to south, and a dozen more modern automobile roads and air routes."

This monthly expresses its good-will towards Sun Yat Sen and his Canton associates in their effort to achieve "what they believe to be the best form of government in China," and it tenders the like sentiment to the "efforts of a few northern administrators to establish in spite of militarist intervention a coordinate administration for the common welfare of China," but—

"The prime requisite in basing a state on solid economic foundations seems to have escaped their attention. And until such time as they come to reckon with this pressing need of intercommunication and inter-relationships to offset the geographical limitations we see no hope of a politically unified China."




NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA AND THEIR LAND AND WATER ROUTES.

Two thousand years ago, when China had an excellent system of post-roads, it had also political peace, and her land routes and waterways "must be reorganized to regain this happy state."

Meanwhile Washington dispatches inform us that China has "plunged into a real civil war" on the eve of the Washington Conference, which has "decided in advance that a settlement of the Far Eastern problem is the necessary preliminary to any agreement upon a limitation of armament" and we read:

"Japanese influence is alleged to be involved in the new and significant development. Face to face with the determination of the Government of the United States to treat only with the Peking Government in dealing with China affairs, the South China Government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, together with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decided to chance its fortunes upon an armed advance upon Peking.

"Three divisions of troops under personal direction of Dr. Sun, consisting of about 15,000 men each, representing the armed force of Kwangsi province, are marching upon Peking. Their hope of success is based on the theory that the northern provinces of China are not supporting the Peking Government.

"It is a desperate move which, if successful, will make Dr. Sun the leading Chinese figure at the arms conference. On the other hand, the standing of the South China Government at the conference will be entirely destroyed if it proves a failure."

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# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

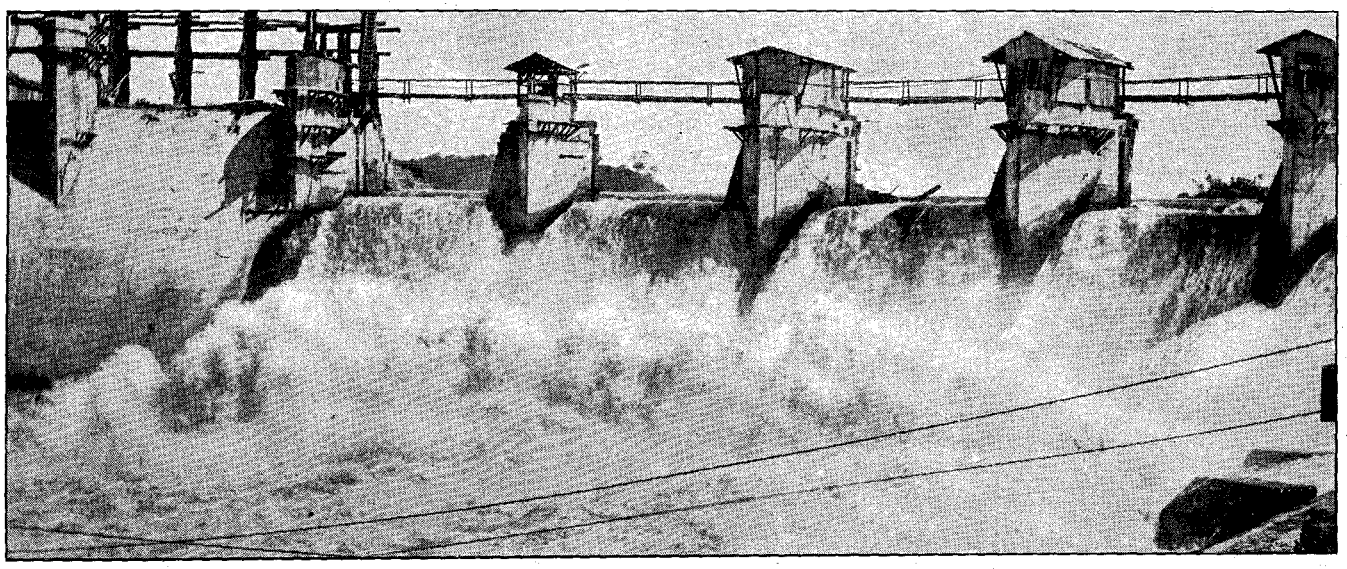

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

IS THERE WATER ENOUGH HERE TO SUPPLY THE PANAMA CANAL?

Overflow from Gatun Lake going over the Gatun Dam in 1912, before the canal was opened. This overflow is now used to operate the locks, and the question is whether it will always be sufficient.

## IS THE PANAMA CANAL TOO SMALL?

IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS or so the Panama Canal will be called upon to transport twice as great a traffic as it will now accommodate—three times as much, in fact, if we consider that its water supply is not sufficient to allow it to reach the mechanical maximum. This water supply is now important because the canal and its locks are largely filled with fresh water from Gatun Lake. If it were a sea-level cut, from ocean to ocean, like the Suez Canal, no such condition would interfere with its full operation. Such a cut we must have, in the not distant future, unless the canal is to become a back number. At least this is the conclusion of V. G. Iden, who contributes an article on this subject to *The Marine Review*. Says this writer:

"The canal has cost the country more than $360,000,000, which makes possible the passage of some forty vessels a day from one ocean to the other. It is a tremendous waterway, but will it be adequate to care for the heavy traffic of the future? The canal was opened to commercial shipping in the summer of August, 1914. During 1915 a total of 4,894,134 tons traversed it. During 1920 a total of 11,326,119 tons of shipping were locked through. It is estimated by engineers that the canal can accommodate only 50,000,000 tons of shipping a year. If the traffic increases at this same rate, the country will find, within the next twenty years, that its much proclaimed waterway at the isthmus is inadequate to care for the demands of commerce. The canal was designed after careful study of the isthmian meteorology, but records then covered a period of but fifteen years, and mistakes have since been found. For instance it was reckoned that the total yearly flow could not be less than 5730 cubic feet per second. From May to April, 1911–1912, it was 4626, that is to say, much below the minimum admitted by the engineers to insure the feeding of the canal.

"As an illustration, a ruling by the canal administration instructs every one in the zone to report leaky spigots. The water supply is too precious even during the wet season to permit a little thing like that to escape attention.

"In May, 1920, there was a scarcity of rain never before seen. This indicates a prospective calamity which no imaginable storage can counterbalance.

"From the estimates already made, it would appear that the Panama Canal is enclosed in a limited horizon of 30,000,000 tons of traffic per annum. On the other hand, there is every reason to expect a traffic of between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 tons toward the middle of this century.

"The only sensible means of meeting this prospect is to enlarge the canal. It has been suggested that another channel be dug to parallel the present canal. But that is impossible, as the observations show that the present watershed will not yield an adequate supply of water. Then it would be necessary to cut through the isthmus at another point and tap a new watershed. That would be more expensive than the present canal.

"Ex-Secretary of War Baker suggested that the country might turn to the Nicaragua project and build that canal, but engineers have ruled against the scheme owing to the volcanic nature of the land in that neighborhood. And should a second canal be built through Nicaragua, what claims would Panama have against this country? The United States entered into a treaty with Panama to build the canal through her territory to connect the two oceans. That is an obligation which can not now be avoided. And if the Panama Canal is not enlarged the risk arises of having some other power step in and build a rival canal."

What is to be done? Mr. Iden pronounces unhesitatingly for a lock canal so constructed as to be gradually transformed into a wide and deep waterway. After the construction of the lock canal, the excavation would be entirely executed on water by dredges. The consulting board rejected this project because they did not know the progress made then in underwater rock excavation. Some expert engineers are now ready to reverse that decision, as they believe such excavation is entirely feasible. He goes on:

"The enlargement of the present canal would start with the dredging and the transportation by scows of the spoils in the lake created in the Chagres Valley above Gamboa. The work would begin by enlarging enormously the bed of the canal, especially in that short section at the divide where the slides have taken place. These slides themselves will be of no account if the width of the canal is increased to 1,000 or 2,000 feet at the actual level of the Gatun Lake. Much work could be carried out without interfering with the current operations of traffic through the waterway.

"America's dependence upon the canal is becoming more and more evident as the nation grows. When the United States

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undertook the task, it never dreamed of the possibility of becoming involved in a world-wide war. Now national security demands a quick and efficient channel giving access to either the Atlantic or Pacific coast.

"Culebra Cut is one of the most serious danger spots on the canal. A slight earthquake would open a fissure, in which case the canal would be destroyed the next day. A bomb dropt from the air might put the whole waterworks out of commission. A munitions ship was sunk in the Suez Canal during the late war, and in order to move her out of the way of traffic the British blew her up. There was no damage done, for the Suez is a sea-level canal. An obstruction in the Panama Canal could not be removed so easily.

"It is entirely possible to order the transformation of the canal under a law which would specify that the expenses must be kept within the limits of the funds to be borrowed by an emission of bonds bearing an interest not greater than the last yearly surplus of the revenues of the canal above current expenses. When the traffic reaches 20,000,000 registered tons, the canal will produce earnings more than covering all expenditures of maintenance as well as of interest on the capital of construction. Probably within half the time necessary for the transformation into a sea-level strait, the canal will have reached the financial equilibrium. Before the transformation is completed, the canal will earn also the surplus sum necessary to cover the interest on the transformation."

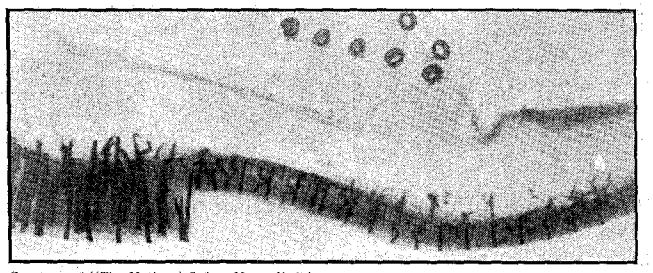
## TO TREAT RAILWAY CARS MORE GENTLY

ARNOLD BENNETT says that American engineers always start and stop their trains with a jolt, while this is rarely the case in England. This may be due to our longer and heavier trains, or just to slap-dash, "don't-care" temperament. Treatment of this kind is annoying to the public, but what is perhaps more important to the railroads, it wears out the cars. Rough handling occurs even more in yards than on the open line, and it has been proved to be unnecessary. The roads are going to stop it, and they will be aided by a newly devised instrument named an "impact-recorder," which will tell them the extent, time, and exact location of cases of rough handling on each particular car. The facts noted above were ascertained with the aid of this instrument, as described in an article contributed to *The Railway Age* (New York). We are here told that service tests have been carried to a point which is said to have definitely established the practicability of the device. The writer goes on:

"Through a series of tests conducted with a view of creating actual cases of rough handling and observing the resulting vibration on the chart of the impact register the limit of rough handling was decided to be between two and three miles an hour speed at the time of impact.

"After the test had been completed, a number of machines were put into use in through merchandise cars operated on a regular loading schedule and handled at destination by the agent in charge. No traveling inspector accompanied the machines, but their records were removed by the receiving agents and mailed to the general office for investigation and tabulation. The movement of the machines was not advertised and train crews did not know at any time when they might be handling the register. Each case of rough handling which resulted was taken up with the superintendent on whose division it occurred and the crew responsible disciplined therefor.

"Studies of records indicate that 97 per cent. of the rough handling cases actually occur in yards. The question has been raised whether it is within the limits of reason to expect that cars may be handled under the conditions imposed on railway operation without a certain amount of rough handling. In answer to this it is noted from the record obtained in the tests that 27 out of 111 cars under observation moved from origin to destination over an aggregate distance of 10,000 car miles without a single case of rough handling. There are also repeated instances where cars moving over exactly the same route received widely varying treatment. It is, therefore, estimated that if 24 per cent. of the cars can be handled properly under present conditions of transportation with no rigid disciplinary measures in effect, the enforcing of proper discipline would enable the handling of at least 70 per cent. of the equipment in the same manner."



Courtesy of "The National Safety News," Chicago

A SUICIDAL SHOE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The X-ray shows the nails that will conduct the fatal current.

## DANGERS OF SOME COMMON THINGS

ENVIRONMENT MAY ENDOW generally harmless articles with highly dangerous qualities. C. B. Scott, manager of the Chicago Bureau of Safety, tells in *The National Safety News* (Chicago) how in an electrical power plant, fishing-rods, derby hats, shoes or watch-chains may be fatal to the holder or wearer. Writes Mr. Scott:

"Once upon a time a man thoughtlessly walked into a generating station with a long steel fishing-rod over his shoulder, and the timely application of the prone pressure method of resuscitation saved his fast ebbing life.

"Ever after and even to this day men about the plant are telling how foolish the man was. It was indeed a foolish thing to do, but not more foolhardy than some of the everyday thoughtless things many experienced electrical workers do. A long steel fishing-rod is no better conductor of electric current than a wire in a derby hat, a concealed nail in a shoe. The long rod is only more conspicuously visible and easier to place in contact with the source of electrical energy. We have only heard of one fishing-rod incident, but we have also heard of fatal electrical accidents caused by the hat wire, the nails in the shoes, finger-rings and watch-chains.

"One reason why there are so many accidents due to electric current is because the current is not visible. Visible hazards are not so often disregarded as the ones which can not be seen. Unguarded moving machinery looks dangerous even to the inexperienced.

"Every person does not so readily distinguish the invisible current of electricity. Men employed in the business of electrical production and distribution often have to apply a test to ascertain if wires or equipment are electrically alive or dead. It logically follows that greater care is required in connection with electrical hazards than with visible sources of danger.

"Too little attention is given by electrical workers to the subject of unsafe clothing, and by unsafe clothing we mean clothing containing metal parts. No workman in a generating plant is safe while wearing shoes with metal nails, a hat with wire in the brim, metal finger-rings, watch-chain, clothing with metal buttons, glasses with metal or flammable frames.

"Men who persist in ignoring these things need urgent admonition just as much as did the unwise fisherman. In fact, they need it more, because any one could see and appreciate the folly of the man carrying the fishing-rod.

"Shoes worn by men subjected to electrical hazards should have wooden pegs instead of metal nails, derby hats and cap visors should be examined for metal parts, and if they contain these, should not be worn.

"Flammable visors or eye-shields should be prohibited. To sum it all up, particular precaution should be taken not to wear any clothing about electrically charged wires or apparatus which contains any metal or flammable part. No metal trinkets should be worn.

"The difference between visible and invisible hazards is clearly shown in the accompanying illustration of the anatomy of a pair of shoes which were worn by a deceased electrical worker at the moment of his decease. The picture is *prima facie* evidence of a danger almost as obvious as a picture of a man entering an electrical plant with a steel fishing-rod."

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## GETTING READY FOR NEXT TIME AT PUEBLO

IN TIME OF LOW-WATER prepare for floods, George Washington would probably have said, if asked his opinion on the subject. The man in Arkansas who didn't mend his leaky roof when the dry weather gave him opportunity, "because it didn't leak then," is not a safe guide for cities built on the flood plains of periodically overflowing streams. Hence the reason for the plans for making Pueblo immune to floods, described in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). These include diversion of the river to the bluff side of the valley, the creation of an overflow channel, and the use of the railroad yards for extreme flow. If they ar carried out, the next flood, when (not if) it comes, will be harmless, and property and lives will be saved. Other towns on floodable sites should take notice and act before disaster comes to teach them the way. We read:

"A noteworthy proposal fo he control of the Arkansas River at Pueblo, Colo., to prevent recurrence of floods like that of the first week of June, has been put forward by Edward F. Rizer, civil engineer, of Pueblo. It depends upon provision of an overflow channel alongside the normal river channel, normally utilized as a park. This channel would make the capacity equal to the estimated flow of the 1921 flood. To provide for still higher floods, 50 per cent. greater than that of June, a wide belt of level ground, adjoining the overflow channel and in the plan assigned to railroad yard use, is made to serve as a secondary overflow channel, carrying water four and one-half feet deep in extreme floods. Levees provided with suitable spillways separate the river and the overflow channels from each other.

"In applying this flood control system to the Pueblo conditions, Mr. Rizer makes a relocation of the Arkansas River through the entire length of the city, shifting it from its present location (about the middle of the valley bottom) to the southerly edge, along the bluff. Complete revision of the railroad yards now occupying the south half of the valley bottom would be required, as well as elimination of a business and industrial district lying between the present river and the Union Depot, and a housing district.

"Pueblo's physical location will continue to invite flood disasters," says Mr. Rizer in explaining his proposal, "on account of the size, arrangement and steep slope of its drainage area, which make the river flashy. Three extreme floods have occurred within a thirty-year period, in each case doing large damage. By moving the river south against the bluff, one bank is secured; the bluff is of blue shale and will not require revetment. Taking the ordinary flood volume of 65,000 cubic feet, the proposed new channel is planned to be able to carry this flow. The 'flood channel park,' about 400 feet wide, along the north bank of the new river channel, would receive water over a spillway at a point near where the river enters the city. The area north of this channel, to the present river, would be devoted wholly to railroad yards, and would be kept available for peak flood flow, giving a total flow width of about 2,200 feet. The main part of the city to the north would be separated from the railroad yards by a retaining wall. Communication between this part of the city and the district lying on the south bluffs would be by viaducts like the one shown for Union Avenue.

"This plan was developed on the assumption that Pueblo alone would have to finance the flood-protection work, and correspondingly it gives protection to the city only. Should the Arkansas Valley as a whole be included in the project, a detention reservoir would have to be added to the local channel improvement. This would, roughly, double the cost, it is stated.

"Enlargement of the channel at its present location," Mr. Rizer says, "would destroy more property value than the diversion project. That part of the plan involving rearrangement of the railroad yards is also logical, as the present yards are poorly arranged and of inadequate capacity."

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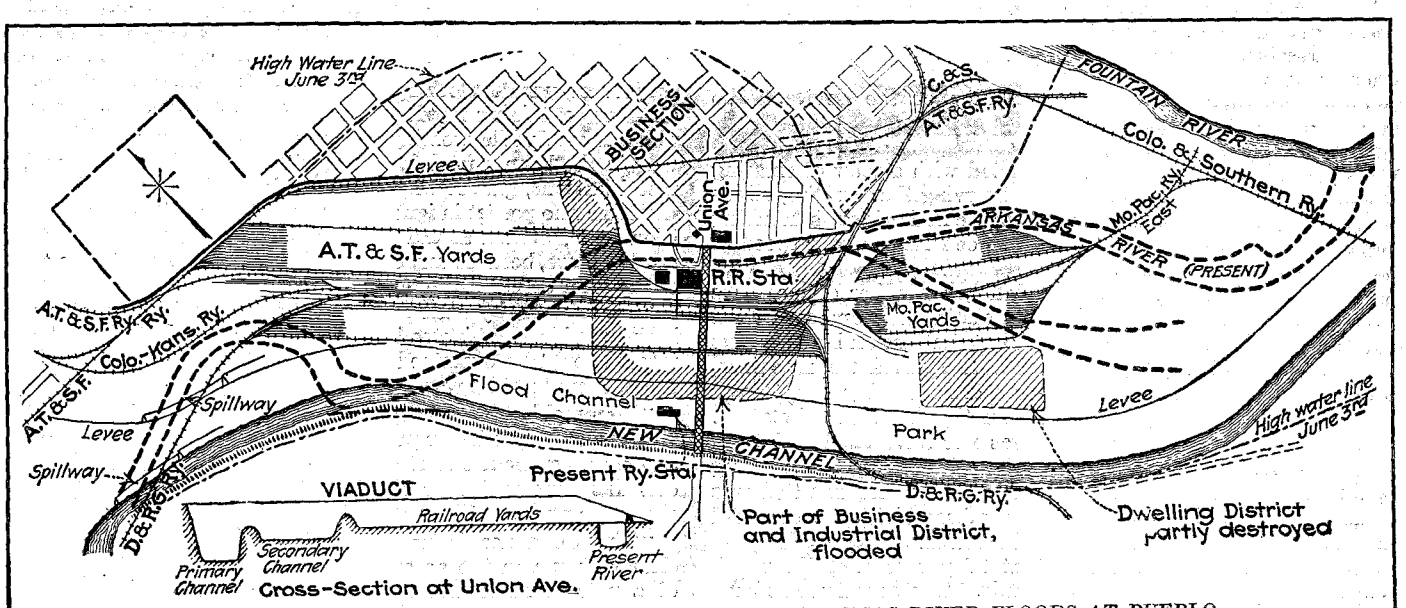
SEEING THE EARTH MOVE—With a bowl of water and some powdered resin one may observe the earth's motion, we are told by S. Leonard Bastin in *The Scientific American* (New York). It is commonly supposed, says Mr. Bastin, that it is not possible to demonstrate the movement of the earth without elaborate apparatus, which is far from being the case. He goes on:

"In the first place select a room that is fairly free from vibration. Then obtain a good-sized bowl or tub a foot or more in diameter and rather deep, and nearly fill it with water. Place this on the floor of the room in such a position that it need not be disturbed for some hours. Get some finely powdered resin and sprinkle a coating of this on the surface of the water. Any fine substance that would float and not be dissolved for some hours would do as well. Next secure a little coal dust and sprinkle some on the top of the resin in a straight line from the center to the circumference. Carry this line up over the rim of the bowl, and make it broad enough to be clearly seen—say about an inch in width. The bowl may now be left for several hours, at the end of which time it will be noticed that an interesting thing has happened. It will be seen that the line of the surface of the water has changed its position and that it no longer meets that which runs up over the rim of the bowl. As a matter of fact the black line on the surface of the water has swept around from east to west. What has happened is this: The water in the bowl has stood still throughout the time which it has been left, while the vessel itself has been carried around by the motion of the earth from west to east. Another way of putting it is that the earth has swung around through a considerable arc from west to east, leaving the water quite stationary."




OVERFLOW CHANNELS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ARKANSAS RIVER FLOODS AT PUEBLO.

The railroad yards serve as a secondary flood channel

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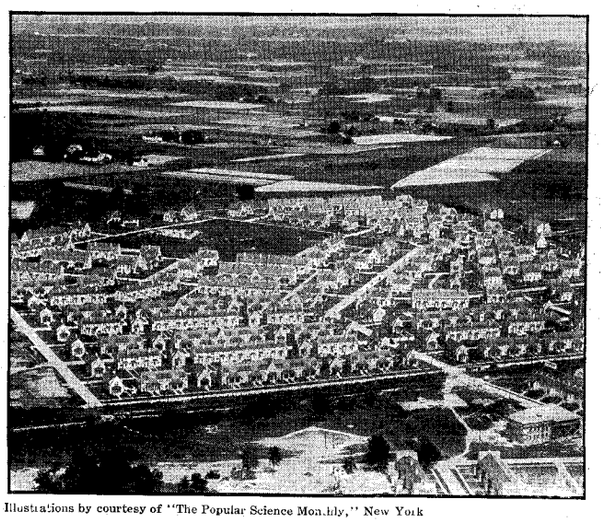
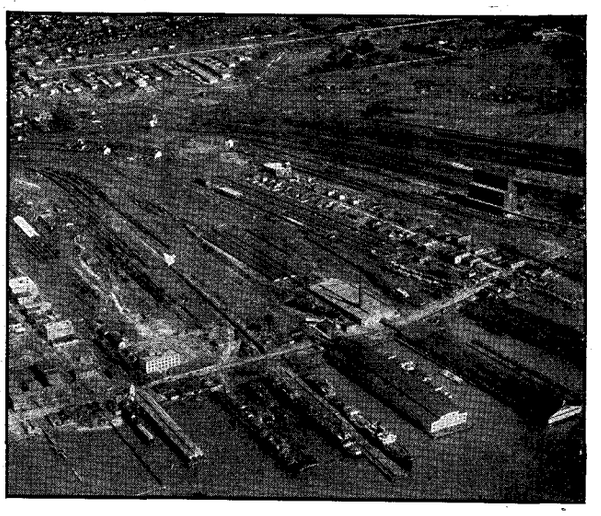




Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York

AIR VIEWS AS USED BY TRADE ASSOCIATIONS TO ADVERTISE HOUSING AND TERMINAL FACILITIES.

## SELLING LAND WITH AIR VIEWS

LESSONS LEARNED IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY during the war are now applied to commercial use, says a contributor to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). There are firms, he goes on, that make a specialty of taking airplane views of factories or of communities. Manufacturers have discovered that an air photograph gives a more comprehensive idea of the plant, the location of the buildings, and the general layout than any number of ordinary views taken on the ground, or even on a tower. But the most interesting application of airplane photography is its growing use in the real estate business. We read:

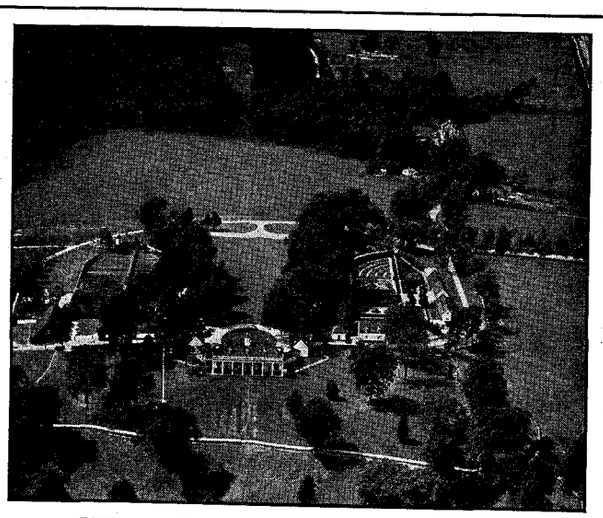
"Real estate is a difficult thing to sell. An automobile, for instance, may be easily viewed as a whole. The prospective purchaser, if he chooses, may look on three sides of it at once or, by walking around it, obtain an impression of the entire car.

"But the real-estate man is up against it. When Mr. Smith walks into the office and announces that he is thinking of buying a 'home of his own,' the salesman starts at a disadvantage. He commences by describing roughly and usually inaccurately the various properties that might interest Mr. Smith. Sometimes he even goes so far as to show Smith some photographs of the houses.

"But Smith is a bit wary. He can not tell from the photographs whether the property is on a respectable street or whether it is hedged in by factories and small shops. So that, after all the salesman's talk, it is necessary to take Mr. Smith to every one of the properties. Too often, when he gets there, one glance is sufficient to tell him that it is not what he wants. His time and that of the salesman have been wasted. Now, had the real-estate office been a modern one, with an airplane as the salesman's assistant, Mr. Smith could have been greatly assisted in his search. In fact, it is probable that it would have been unnecessary for him to leave the office until his selection had been narrowed down to one or two available selections.

"Harrington Emerson, one of the shrewdest industrial counselors and efficiency engineers in the world, has repeatedly stated that visualization is the greatest salesman in the world. Real-estate dealers are commencing to realize the truth of this statement, and in aerial photographs are finding the means to commercialize the fact.

"Nor does the use of air photographs end there. Real-estate dealers are finding it to their interest to have an annual photographic map made of their city, thus showing graphically its growth from year to year. Such a map would be of great value in bringing to the attention of prospective customers residing at a distance, the railroad, harbor, and docking facilities, and engineering projects under way or already in existence, such as large public buildings, canals, and traction lines. The cost of an annual map would be small compared to the returns."



BETTER THAN A DOZEN GROUND VIEWS.

The air view gives the buyer a better idea of the estate.

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COLORING ORANGES ORANGE—This would seem to be like "gilding refined gold, or painting the lily," but it is done only in cases where a really ripe orange looks green. We are so accustomed to orange-colored oranges that it is quite legitimate, thinks S. R. Winters, to gratify the public taste in this case. He says in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"The marketing of Satsuma oranges is being speeded up by an artificial process of discoloration developed by the Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Laboratory tests have determined the feasibility of applying an attractive coloring to oranges by exposing the fruit to an atmosphere of gases formed by an imperfect combustion of petroleum products. The Satsuma orange, strange to say, reaches its most inviting state for consumption several weeks prior to the attainment of a yellow color. If permitted to remain on the tree until it assumes the characteristic hue of a ripe orange, the fruit is robbed of its fine flavor. The time-honored habit of the buyers of oranges is to specify a fruit with a yellow color, long considered as the only sure earmark of a ripe orange. Obviously, the fruit salesman is at a disadvantage in marketing the green-colored specimens. Hence the efforts of the Bureau of Plant Industry to hasten the ripening process where nature left a gap."

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# AMERICA'S LOVE FOR DANTE TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY

TAKING A FALL OUT OF DANTE would seem in line with other literary criticism affected by our younger school. The "Divine Comedy" is found "to be largely piffle" by Mr. H. L. Mencken, if we may rely on a quoted opinion. Our authority is Mr. Ed Howe of the *Monthly*, who avows he is not unwilling to bolster up his confessed standing as "the worst literary critic in the United States" by quoting the man sometimes charged with being "the best" in the same line. And Mr. Howe admits he has also said Dante was "piffle." Despite these jarring notes, there is no denying this country's interest in such a great cultural subject, and the *New Republic* recalls the important part played by American literary scholars in the Dante revival at the six hundredth anniversary of his birth. The study of Dante, it points out, began with the romantic movement in culture. "George Ticknor must be accounted as the father of Dante scholarship, as of romance studies in general at Harvard." He was succeeded by Longfellow, Lowell and Norton, who held famous "Wednesday evenings" in Longfellow's study. We read:

THE PARIS CHURCH WHERE DANTE WORSHIPED.

Church of St. Sēverin where the pillar seen at the right is dedicated to the Italian poet who, as Boccaccio asserts, once visited Paris.

"The account Norton gives of the cooperative effort of these scholars in colonial and provincial Cambridge, Massachusetts, so far away from the great currents of the world's thought, deserves to be quoted in the words which he spoke to the Dante Society on the occasion of Longfellow's death.

"'We paused over every doubtful passage, discust the various readings, considered the true meaning of obscure words and phrases, sought for the most exact equivalent of Dante's expression, objected, criticized, praised with a freedom that was made perfect by Mr. Longfellow's absolute sweetness and simplicity and modesty and by the entire confidence that existed between us. . . . They were delightful evenings; there could be no pleasanter occupation; the spirits of poetry, of learning, of friendship were with us.'

"Truly a discipleship not unworthy of the master, and an association that suggests the rare and tender charm with which Dante has recorded so many human relations.

"In 1865, the six-hundredth year of Dante's birth, Longfellow's translation of the 'Inferno' appeared, to be followed by the 'Purgatorio' and 'Paradiso,' and Norton's translation of the 'Vita Nuova.' In 1872 Lowell's essay on Dante appeared. Ten years later, on May 16th, 1882, the Dante Society was founded, with Longfellow as President, Lowell as Vice-President, and Norton as a member of the Council. In that year Longfellow died, to be succeeded by Lowell, and he in turn by Norton. The Dante Society has been a center of energy for interest in Dante in America and by its support most of the larger contributions to Dante scholarship have been made, especially the three concordances, that of E. A. Fay to the 'Commedia,' that of E. S. Sheldon to the minor Italian works, and that of E. K. Rand and E. H. Wilkins to the Latin works. The foundation of the Dante prize brought forward many young scholars, of whom the first prize winner, George R. Carpenter, showed by his essay on the Episode of the Donna Pietosa in the 'Vita Nuova' promise that was cut short by his absorption in other activities and by his untimely death. Latham's translation of Dante's eleven letters was another effort which owed its being to the society. It is indeed a remarkable testimony to its influence that under its inspiration so many men of note in other fields have made contributions to the study of Dante. Perhaps by reason of the eminence of its founders it has enjoyed a prestige which has enabled it to grant a sort of blue ribbon in American scholarship, and in the rising tide of academic interest in physical science, to maintain a proud distinction as a stronghold of literary study."

Why Dante makes such a special appeal as the history of American scholarship shows is a question suggested quite naturally. The writer here hazards the reply:

"The answer is perhaps to be found in a quality which the two most eminent American critics of Dante have noted in him. Lowell expresses that quality in declaring that 'Dante had discovered the incalculable worth of a single idea as compared with the largest heap of facts ever gathered.' The Puritans had a passion for unity, for a conception of the universe, as

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opposed to a pluriverse. This explains the predominance of monistic idealism in American philosophy, and the disappointment of Henry Adams when such a world view was denied him. The descendants of the Puritans, ranging from Unitarianism to Agnosticism, kept this desire, and if they could not find its satisfaction in philosophy they found it at least in literature, in the medieval Dante. One may ask why they did not turn rather to their own poet, to Milton. Obviously the reason is that Milton stood too near them. His world order is too closely an expression of the Christian mythology which they had renounced. Dante gave them the rich and perfect concept of a world unity, and that the faith which inspired it was alien from theirs made the appeal of his art so much the greater. And it is in this appreciation of the unity of Dante that Mr. Santayana with his Catholic heritage and classical attitude joins the neo-Puritan critics in saying:

"'His poetry covers the whole field from which poetry may be fetched, and to which poetry may be applied, from the innermost recesses of the heart to the outward bounds of nature and of destiny.'"

A MILITARY PAGEANT FOR THE ITALIAN POET.

Before the Palazzo Vecchio on September 17, Florence celebrated the return of her forces from the battle of Campaldino, where on July 11, 1289, Dante fought for the Guelphs against the Tuscan Ghibillines.

Two special Dante collections exist in this country, one is housed at Harvard and another at Cornell. The usefulness of these has been enhanced by careful bibliographical work. Universities, even as remote from Italy as Oxford, cherish the tradition that Dante once visited them. Little as scholars of the thirteenth century were travelers, it is undoubted that he once went to Paris.

## MORE BOOKS AND LESS BREAD FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM is making an entrance into France and showing some of the universal phases of pioneer work. Give us more books and less bread, was practically the request of the dwellers in the devasted areas, and the American Committee for the Devastated Region of France began at once after peace to replace its purely physical relief work by social and educational endeavors. The program includes public health, physical education, nursing, public libraries, manual training and playgrounds. Miss Jessie Carson, director of the committee's library activities, gave an account of the work illustrated by moving pictures before the Library Association of Manchester, England, and the report of her address in the London *Times* is the first information we have seen of these endeavors. The report does not give her words directly, but after the usual British newspaper manner:

"The territory covered by the operations of the committee extends over 103 communes and 128 villages in the neighborhood of Soissons. Fifty traveling libraries have been established by the library section in 50 different villages. There are five reading rooms with up-to-date furniture, made by French labor from pitch pine imported from America. Three American librarians are in charge of the work, with seven French assistants, one of whom is now on her way to the United States to receive professional training in librarianship.

"Miss Carson paid a warm tribute to the efficiency and intelligence of the women motor drivers, all British, who have been engaged in the necessary transport work for the village library. Popular library work for the people, she said, seemed to be unknown in France, yet the few books that survived the war were found by the people to be the greatest treasures imaginable. American workers were asked for books first. 'We will take less of the absolute necessaries of life if you will only give us some books,' was a common remark by the villagers. To-day 15,000 books were in use, specially selected as to subject matter, and these were distributed in five reading rooms and 50 permanent libraries. This was the achievement of 15 months. The cost had been only 200,000f. (about £3,770), including the purchase and binding of the books, all the initial expenses, the first subscriptions to magazines, and all salaries.

"Statistics, however, said Miss Carson, did not tell the whole story. The work had wonderful humanizing aspects. Altho the people of France loved good books they seemed to know nothing of the possibilities of library work, but by the means of these traveling village libraries in the devasted areas a real 'library atmosphere' had been created. Difficulty had at first been experienced in getting adolescent boys and girls into the libraries. Yet, without this, she would have considered the work a failure. Success had been achieved in getting these classes of frequenters into the libraries, as the film subsequently showed."

The London *Daily Telegraph* devotes a long editorial to this report and some of the problems that it brings forward:

"There could be no better proof of the keenness of these hungry souls than the postponement of their bodily hunger to the interests of their intellectual needs. In her experience Miss Carson has found a great lack of French translations of English works, especially of children's books and animal stories; and she wants to have Mrs. Ewing's tales and Mr. C. G. Roberts's admirable anecdotes made available for French boys and girls. Certain books have become popular. For instance, much of the work of R. L. Stevenson, to which might be added Fenimore Cooper's novels, 'Swiss Family Robinson'—despite its unscientific character—and the immortal 'Robinson Crusoe.' But the children have their dislikes as well as their favorites. Apparently they cannot make head or tail of 'Alice in Wonderland,' which can hardly surprize us, and, according to Miss Carson, Kipling is only popular for his 'Kim,' which is studied by Boy Scouts."

*The Telegraph* goes on to correct a possible impression that

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Kipling is not "largely translated" into French or "tolerably well known in Paris":

"Some years ago there was a boom for Kipling in the French capital, and men like Robert d'Humieres and Savine and Louis Fabulet were busily engaged in rendering him into French. Above all, André Chevrillon devoted a good many pages to the poet of Imperialism in his 'Etudes Anglaises' in a discerning and critical spirit, which showed no little sympathy with a writer not perhaps very congenial to the French temperament. Of course it is by no means an easy task to make Kipling understood by the average French reader. Nor has the effort been always successful. For instance, Kipling wrote a curiously imaginative little story under the title 'They'—'they' meaning vague, phantom existences, especially the ghosts of little children which haunt the imagination of a spinster. To find in French the word 'Eux'—which is indeed a literal translation—seems somehow to strike an entirely different note. In an similar fashion we have the well-known anecdotes for children which Kipling called 'The Just-So Stories.' How is this title to be turned into French? 'Contes comme ca' does not seem particularly happy. Perhaps 'Contes qui s'expliquent' comes nearer to the sense of the original—stories which cannot help being what they are, stories which every child would accept in their entirety, as, for instance, the humorous account of the cat that walked by himself, to whom all places and times were alike, and who was cleverer than all the beasts of the field."

THE LORD AND THE PAINTER.

Sir William Orpen standing before the sitting "Lord Leverhulme" who thought such a portrait as done by Orpen worth only half a "full-length."

From this *The Telegraph* is easily led into an interesting consideration of the differences of the French and the English mind which the effort of translation so forcibly brings out:

"If a clever Frenchman wanted to understand Kipling, he would probably achieve his object through his familiar acquaintance with Pierre Loti, or, it might be, Guy de Maupassant. Loti would give him the interest, so strong in Kipling, of foreign regions and alien civilizations, 'exotisme,' as the French call it, the passion for the foreign. Maupassant would supply the realism, for both he and Kipling belong to the realistic school, and passionately desire to paint things as they are without romantic illusion. But when we come to individual pieces a strange divergence between the tastes and predilections of London and Paris is at once discernible. Take Kipling's novel, 'The Light that Failed.' What is the main theme? We should be inclined to say that the novelist's subject was the joys and sorrows, the temptations, the anguish, the despair of an artist. Naturally we are thinking of the hero, the unhappy *Dick*, who made such a tragic shipwreck of his life. But with Maupassant's 'Notre Cœur' in his hand, the Frenchman picks out for sympathy and praise the figure of *Maisie*, the heroine, a woman incapable of love. *Maisie*, with the limitations of her temperament, ruined *Dick*, and it is this side of the tragedy, engineered by the character of the heroine, which appeals to the French writer. Or let us take André Chevrillon's estimate of Kipling's great hymn, 'The Recessional.' He finds it '*haïssable*,' hateful. It is not easy for us, we will not say to accept such an estimate, but even to understand it. The 'Recessional' is described as an intensely egotistic poem, in which an Englishman thanks God in the spirit of the Pharisee that he is not like other men. He is accommodating himself to a passing mood of modesty which he does not in reality feel, he remains throughout the self-righteous egotist. It is a curious verdict; for the extra-ordinary thing about the 'Recessional,' when once we have got over our surprize that Kipling should have written it at all, is that it is so simple, so utterly devoid of self-consciousness. It might be the voice of some older Puritan in Cromwell's time telling us in grave and noble accents to beware of national pride. But however little appreciation is extended to the 'Recessional,' 'The Jungle Book' is given a very different reception. No book has won higher praise from French critics."

## HALF-PRICE FOR HALF-LENGTH ART

ONE OF ENGLAND'S TITLED GENTLEMEN is apparently fond of being portrayed by famous artists, but he has his own opinions of the value of the results and the rights of ownership, and they may be said to vary considerably from the ideas Whistler used to hold of the rights of the artist on his own work. Whistler granted nothing more to the man who paid for the artist's work than the rights of reverent custodianship. If he were now living he might find in Lord Leverhulme material for an additional chapter to the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." Lord Leverhulme sat a year or two ago to the famous painter, Augustus John, and when the canvas was sent home he trimmed off a generous margin because he found the picture an inconvenient size. Recently he has been painted by Sir William Orpen, and argues that the work is worth only half the original sum agreed upon because the painter persuaded him to be "done" sitting down instead of standing "full length," which he was in the beginning willing to agree would be worth £3000. The dispute furnishes an art topic for the British papers and convinces the London *Times* that the British public is often unjustly accused of indifference to art. At least—

"It has a curious, irrelevant interest in art as a commodity, the price of which is incalculable. It is excited when some picture is sold for many thousands of pounds, because it can see no reason why that picture should fetch more than another; and often there is no intelligible reason. It is also excited when there is a dispute about the authorship of a picture, because, if it is by Romney, say, it is worth a great sum, while if it is by some one else it is not; and the public, naturally, cannot understand why this should be so. Finally, it is excited when there is a dispute between an artist and his customer about the price of a picture, again because this is a matter that does not appear to be determined by ordinary economic principles. At the present moment, for instance, there is a dispute between Lord Leverhulme and Sir William Orpen because Sir William, having agreed to paint a full-length portrait of Lord Leverhulme standing for £3,000, did in fact paint one of him sitting and demands the same price for it. This would seem to be a question not of art at all, but of business, and no more interesting than any other business dispute. Sir William contracted to supply a certain article for a certain price; and the only question is whether he has supplied such an article or one of less value. But no; to the public it is a question of art, because the price of works of art is incalculable and subject to laws of its own.

"We express no opinion on the dispute because we have no means of forming one, and because it is no more a matter of public interest than any other dispute about a contract. What is interesting is the prevailing confusion of thought on such questions. Art itself is, or should be, a matter of great moment; but not the price of works of art, except in so far as it is important that artists of merit, whether painters or writers or musicians or

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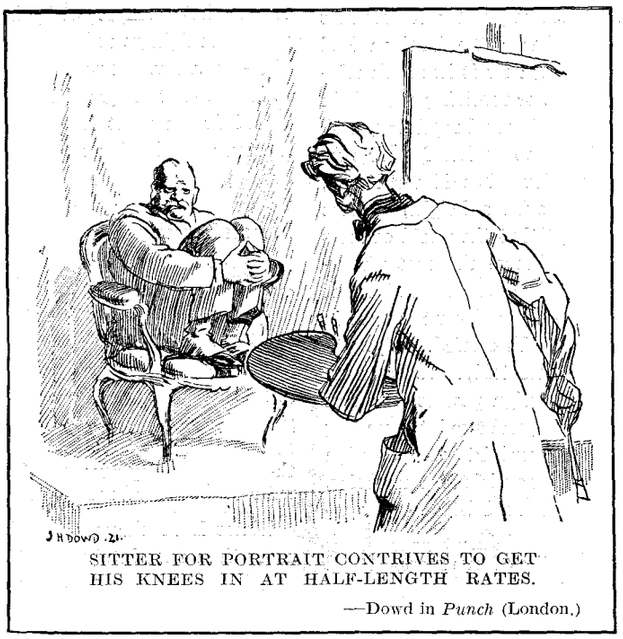
craftsmen, should be able to earn a decent living by their work. But on that point the public is not much interested; at least many artists of merit and even of genius are not able to earn a decent living. Van Gogh, whose pictures now sell for thousands, when he was alive—and he died only twenty years ago—could seldom get more than five pounds for a picture; the public interest in him grows in proportion as others profit by his work. But on this kind of interest art cannot thrive, because it is an interest not in art, but in prices. Sir William Orpen's portrait of Lord Leverhulme may be a masterpiece; but if it were the greatest masterpiece of modern times, and if the sum in dispute were not £3,000, but £30, we should hear nothing about it."

## OUR RESENTMENT OF CRITICISM

ONE OF OUR OLDEST TRADITIONS, alongside that one which admits we are a young country, is that "we have no critics, no criticism." The reproach dates openly as far back as Poe, and appears to be in a peculiarly aggravated state at present. The radical journals who never let us forget our shortcomings are the ones now most exercised over this one. *The New Republic*, to be sure, is only half convinced of the truth, and quotes the charge from Mr. Conrad Aiken with the reminder that it has "an exquisite provincialism of its own." Poe "echoed the Colonial cry" that "we have no critics, no criticism," and Henry James came along to berate Poe's performance in that line as "provincial." *The New Republic* finds this in the nature of things:



SITTER FOR PORTRAIT CONTRIVES TO GET HIS KNEES IN AT HALF-LENGTH RATES.

—Dowd in *Punch* (London.)

"That James should have gone so wrong on Poe and Whitman is not, in the nature of things, extraordinary. It was the fashion of Colonials then, as it is now, to apologize for American literature abroad, to meet the charge of provincialism more than half way, to be a little masochistic. Not until France and England took a mandate for Poe and Whitman did they become reputable for the timid esthete in America."

The troubles of Mr. Aiken were brought about by disparaging criticism passed on Henry James by Mr. H. L. Mencken. The same gentleman precipitates another overhauling of our critical baggage in a contemporary member of *The Freeman*. The writer of the "Reviewer's Notebook" quotes a recent observation of Mr. William Allen White to the effect that "he would like to collect a number of the more or less youthful pessimists who are at present raking America with their criticism and duck them in the town pump." The "Reviewer" here admits that "of the critics in question few indeed are not open to the retort that they are themselves no more essentially civilized than the civilization they attack." But aside from "these same vipers" the "Reviewer" comes back to the old cry that "there is no criticism in America at all."

As a people we do not understand criticism, he declares, and the reason for our blighted condition is "because we have had none." Then to prove it:

"We have had, in all the course of our history, no such candid friend, no such 'national conscience' as every European country has had within the last two or three generations; and accordingly we can not seriously question Mr. Meredith Nicholson's belief that 'if there's any manifestation on earth of a divine ordering of things, it is here in America.' That is the sort of belief the Philistine majority in every population cherishes in its heart; but America is the only country in which for generations the Philistine majority has been able to utter that belief, retarding as it is, unchallenged. . . .

"There was Emerson who, deploring the imperfections of our life eloquently enough, was the very incarnation of a fatalistic optimism. There was Lowell, so conscious of a certain condescension in foreigners that he could not sufficiently draw the veil over the shortcomings of his countrymen. There was Howells with his rosy vision of the American scene, all the more deceptive because he profest an intransigent realism. There was Henry James, whom nothing could have induced to live in this country; did he not apologize in one of his prefaces for having referred disrespectfully to Northampton, Mass., adding just so much thereby to the ultimate obloquy that has befallen the traducers of the American small town? In the old days those who were unable to put up with life in the East went West, and those who were unable to put up with the country at all went to Europe; and the voices of the countless traveling foreigners who told the ugly truth about us in the early days of the Republic were all hushed after the Civil War. Every one waited, waited, by common consent, to see how the great democratic experiment was going to work out; we had sixty years of grace, while all the oracles were dumb. And at the end we found, naturally enough, that we had forgotten what an oracle is.

"In short, all sense of values had been submerged in the United States. We are obliged to take Mr. White and Mr. Nicholson at their word and assume that they do not know the difference between a banjo and a lute or between Kansas and the Kingdom of Heaven. We are obliged to assume again, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the public which reads the best magazines has ceased to feel the distinction between Mr. Scott Fitzgerald and a real genius or between Mr. Edison and a real sage. Mr. Edison is permitted to occupy the pedestal of a national worthy while he offers a prize to any one who can express in five words the patent truth that the phonograph is 'more than a machine.' And as far as one is aware, none of the defenders of the American tradition has yet challenged Mr. Edward Bok for adopting the word 'Americanization' as a legitimate description of a career that has been consistently devoted to the vulgarization of American life. To the public in our day, in other words, the whole public virtually (save for the lunatic-fringe, the small protesting minority), one thing is absolutely as good as another. And therefore, being color-blind to the values in the name of which criticism speaks, it sees nothing but the animus in this criticism and regards it as merely insulting. This would be true if our criticism were ten times surer of its values than it is; we can be certain that Mr. White would just as readily duck an Ibsen as a Mencken."

Paying this tribute to our periodical literature, the writer says:

"The conservative reviews, in so far as they are critical at all, exist for the purpose of combating the radical reviews; they have themselves neither taste nor principle; otherwise they too would perceive that American life is far from amiable or beautiful or interesting or successful and would set about in their own way helping to make it so. As it is, they only give aid and comfort to the 'Americanism,' now dominant and all but unchallenged, the rise and spread of which through the world was the nightmare of those very European critics of the nineteenth century whose standards they themselves profess to uphold."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE PROCESSION TO THE VATICAN

THE RUSH OF CIVIL GOVERNMENTS to the Vatican since the war is a remarkable phenomenon in the religio-political history of the day which is creating profound interest in all religious circles, especially since the present trend may bring a return of the Papacy to greater prestige in all the affairs of the world. Tho all these journeys back over a once well traveled path are said to be largely political in their inspiration, the movement, runs a National Catholic Welfare Council editorial published in Catholic papers, "goes deeper than that. The nations would not be much concerned about bettering their stand with the Vatican if they did not realize with impressive force that the Vatican has greatly bettered its position with mankind." Before the war the Vatican had diplomatic relations with a dozen states; now it has such relations, either by sending a representative or receiving one, or, in the large majority of cases, by both sending and receiving, with twenty-five. The recent return of France to her former ambassadorial relations "has raised the diplomatic edifice of Rome, the world-position of the Papacy, to such a height," writes L. J. S. Wood in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "that the world can not help noticing it. The Holy See—to change the metaphor—seems to be riding on a great wave resulting from the storm of world-war; and the world may wonder where, how far, and in what direction it may steer itself or may be carried." Quality of relations, too, as well as quantity, we are told, have bettered. Prior to the war the Vatican sent to foreign powers only five nuncios, including those of the second class, and two internuncios; it received only two ambassadors and twelve ministers from foreign states. Now it sends out nineteen nuncios and five internuncios, receiving eight ambassadors and seventeen ministers. Governments formerly without relationships have established them. Governments which had broken off relations have reestablished them. Governments which had secondary relations have raised them to first-class.

The British Empire is prominent in the first category. It sent a minister on special mission in 1914 to explain its aims, purposes and conduct in the war. Now the special mission has been converted into a permanent legation. Holland sent a representative to the Vatican in the spring of 1915, on the ground that it was to the country's special interest that peace should be brought about as soon as possible and that it should cooperate with the Vatican. Now that peace has come, Holland has made its relations permanent, receiving a separate internuncio instead of a subordinate share in the Nuncio at Brussels. In this category come Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and the other states which have risen from the war. In the second category France is the outstanding figure, having lived up to Cardinal Merry del Val's characterization of her that she was "too great a lady to come up the back stairs" and resumed full ambassadorial relations. The third is numerous: the German Embassy replacing the Prussian legation, and Belgium, Chile, Brazil, and Peru raising their legations to the full rank of embassies. All this has come about, we are told, without objective effort on the part of the Pope. The civil governments have approached the Pope, not the Pope the civil governments, tho a cordial welcome in every case has been extended. Notable as an exception in the general list is Italy, now practically the only great European nation without representation at the Vatican. The position between the Quirinal and the Papacy remains as it was in 1870, when the Pope was shorn of his temporal power and became a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican. But much water has flowed under Tiber bridges during the last fifty years, and various stepping stones have been cast along which a permanent pathway between the two may be built. Pope Benedict XV has relaxed the rule prohibiting the heads of Catholic states from visiting Rome, tho in his encyclical of reconciliation it is expressly stated that the concession "must not be interpreted as a renunciation of its sacrosanct rights by the Apostolic See"; and means of communication between the two authorities are kept open. Now, we are told, the next move must come from the Italian Government. If the question were put before the people, after the explicit example set by France, the writer assures us, "the proposal might go through—all other circumstances being favorable—on a wave of patriotic enthusiasm, in addition to religious satisfaction of the great mass of the people. The patriotic note would drown what little sectarian clamor might arise." But however the Italian situation may develop, the procession of other nations of the world toward the Vatican, declares the writer, "is certainly one of the great historical phenomena to be noted among the results of the great war."

"But to prophesy as to future historico-political possibilities arising from it would be premature, particularly in view of the very sudden way in which it has come about. There is a point, however, which rivets the attention. No one, in considering to-day's phenomenon, can help thinking of old times, when the Pope had relations and agreements with all the Powers of the world—the historico-political world that counted then—Europe. Such relations were between temporal sovereigns of states and the Pope—who also was temporal sovereign of a state, but at the same time supreme spiritual sovereign of the Catholic princes with whom he had relations."

Times have changed, as the Pope is reported to have said more than once lately; and "if we run down the list to-day we find His Most Catholic Majesty of Spain the only remaining sovereign of the class of the olden days." There are, of course, Catholic states represented at the Vatican, such as Poland, Belgium, Bavaria, even France, and others:

"But Rome's diplomatic relations with the world to-day are not with Catholic princes, but with 'democratic' states, represented by parliaments and prime ministers. It has been said in disparagement of limited companies that they have 'no souls to be saved or bodies to be kicked.' In the old days of Catholic princes and of the Temporal Power, both these conditions stood. Such entities to-day have the first half of the phrase only in the measure of righteousness of feeling exprest in the policy of the nation influencing the government; and the second half stands only in the lessened and entirely changed measure of adjustment of diplomatic differences. In truth, to-day Rome's aspect in its relations with the world flocking to it must be very different from that of olden days. How it will align itself will be matter for interesting study by future students of history.

"And it is for the future students of history, not for a passing note-maker of the time, to comment on another striking phenomenon. There is one great country to which the Pope's eyes turned specially in every crisis of the war; which, up to the very last minute, he believed never would come in; to which his eyes turned all the same after it had done so; to which the eyes of the Vatican are still turned, the more so in view of its evidently increased prestige and objective and subjective importance—and that is the one country which is not joining in the rush to Rome. The United States receives a purely religious representative of the Pope in the person of an Apostolic Delegate, but it has no diplomatic relations with the Holy See. That, too, is a policy as to which future students of history, at the Vatican and in America, will have opportunity for noting results and forming judgment."

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## THE CHURCH'S RETURN TO DRAMA

DRAMATIC PRESENTATION of stories and scenes from the Bible is having a vogue just now in several denominations, and is being found a valuable adjunct to the usual work of the pastors in intensifying the interest of the congregations in their churches and in instructing the young in the significant facts in Biblical history. Success in many instances in this revival of an ancient method of religious teaching has led to the formation of National Commissions on Religious Dramatics by a number of the Protestant churches, including the Methodist, the Baptist and the Episcopal. It has led also to the formation of a Dramatics Association of the Sunday schools of New York, and a similar one in New Jersey. Only recently a Council on Church Drama and Pageantry has been organized under the General Board of Religious Education. This council will, as speedily as possible, writes Martha Candler in *The Christian Herald* (New York), bring together all available material suitable for church production, and will act as a clearing house for information and assistance to the churches of the country. It is composed of representatives of the dramatics and pageantry departments, or educational departments, of all Protestant churches, and of dramatics experts of the Y. W. C. A., the Community Service, and other social organizations. As to the plans of this council, we are told that—

PAGEANT OF THE THREE MARYS.

Showing how drama may present significant Biblical facts.

"One of the greatest things it will attempt to do is to stimulate the celebration of the great church holy days by the production of suitable pageants. Ultimately it will aim to circulate especially arranged material for such production, and wherever wanted furnish directors to assist in the preliminary arrangements, and take charge of costuming, lighting and scenery.

"Meanwhile the church which has its musical and dramatic talent, or which has adequate leadership, may turn its attention to the dramatization of Biblical themes. 'We hope,' says Mrs. Donald Pratt, executive of the National Episcopal Commission on Biblical Dramatics and Pageantry, 'that the time will soon come when every church basement in the country will be a workshop where groups of children as well as adults are busy on costumes, on "properties," on all that goes toward the production of the visualized Sunday-school lesson. Nothing is so real to the child, to the youth—to any of us, in fact—as those things which we act out, and it seems safe to presume that the every-day application of the great moral lessons of the Old and the New Testaments will be immensely strengthened.'

"'Some who do not understand the almost sacramental purpose of our undertaking may be shocked,' said one minister whose church was about to present the dramatized ritual. But the significant thing there as elsewhere was that those who came half expecting to be shocked, went away profoundly moved."

Many churches have their own dramatics organizations which both study the principles underlying the best drama and produce plays as a part of the social center recreations. When the Union Methodist Church of New York City called upon the Community Service to establish a dramatic department in its social center, the work, it was stated, would have a two-fold purpose: To develop the latent ability for self-expression upon the part of the young people; and to make more vivid through the use of the drama the message of the church. To further the second end, a course in Biblical drama was launched for church workers. Specific themes studied and adapted, for presentation by Sunday schools or to form a part of Sunday evening services, varied in length from a fifteen minutes' presentation to an entire evening's performance. Plans went well, and, says the writer:

"The first performance to be given in the church was on Easter Sunday evening. The play, 'The Resurrection of Our Lord,' was a fragmentary medieval miracle play. A crowded house sat in hushed awe while, to the music of the immortal oratorios so closely associated in our minds with the scenes, Pilate brooded over having condemned Jesus Christ, the Marys lamented at the empty Tomb, and finally the Angel of the Lord appeared in a burst of radiance to the organ music of Handel's 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth.'

"Recently, in Worcester, Mass., the Union Church presented a beautiful spectacle pageant, 'In the Days of the Judges,' arranged and produced by local church people. It is said that the people of that city learned more of the historical continuity of the Old Testament than they had ever known before. The deeply religious atmosphere of the play was sustained throughout by the accompanying soft music, and by the costumes and settings which were modeled after those in the world's most famous Biblical paintings, which had been studied by a special committee over a period of several months.

Illustrations by Courtesy of "The Christian Herald," New York.

A STRIKING TABLEAU OF THE NATIVITY.

A portrayal of the great event as presented in the Neighborhood House of a New York church.

"Several of the leading churches of Washington have for a number of years held Christmas Nativity plays which were enacted in the chancel. And these are but instances of local effort producing conspicuous results."

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## TO PUT THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS BY COURT ORDER

THE RIGHT TO READ THE BIBLE in the public schools is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court by the Presbyterian Synod of Washington State, according to a report recently published in the New York *Tribune*, one of the chief arguments to be advanced in affirmation of the right being the charge that prohibition of Scriptural reading in the schools has resulted in filling up the jails and correctional institutions. The appeal, we are told, will be based on the Declaration of Independence, the Presbyterians claiming that the Declaration is a covenant between the American nation and God, and that the study of the Bible by American children is essential to an understanding of the covenant as well as to a full knowledge of God. "To exclude the Bible from the public schools," contend the Presbyterians in their presentment preparatory to an appeal, "is to violate one of the essential clauses of the opening paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. In the State of Washington the Attorney-General, and later the Supreme Court have rendered an opinion in which the Bible, in effect, is adjudged 'a sectarian book' and decreed to be unconstitutional to read or teach in the State schools." According to the published report,

"The Presbyterians declare this ruling erroneous and that the State constitutional provisions so construed are void as in conflict with and repugnant to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

"'This ruling,' it is added, 'makes it impossible to obtain such knowledge in the school system of the State as all citizens are equally entitled to—instruction in the laws of nature and also of nature's God, which latter are spiritual and obtainable from the Bible.'

"Extensive arguments are presented to show that no State has a right to exclude from its system of education 'instruction in the science of religion as set forth in the Bible—the only book which sets forth the existence, laws and other attributes of the Divine Providence to which the Declaration of Independence is committed—without this exclusion being repugnant to the Declaration, and therefore void.'

"The presentment declares that within a few years after prohibiting the Bible from Washington schools it became necessary to create juvenile courts, jails and correctional institutions, and so great was the demand for their use that people of the town and city began to make efforts to supply Bible teaching and moral training of youth attending State schools and colleges and were knocking at the back doors of their schools to which the law required their children to be committed for education, seeking recognition of Bible instruction.

"It is declared that 'the course of the State toward religion and the Bible will overcome all others. It took less than twenty-two years during the reign of Ahab, by favoring the teaching of Baal over that of Jehovah, to reduce the well established Jehovah system to one prophet, while Baal's teaching had increased to over 450 prophets.'"

But "it is hard to imagine that a worse calamity could befall religion than to have it interpreted to the youth of the nation by our public schools as now conducted," declares *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). While the Church will never rest easy under a judicial decree which calls the Bible a sectarian book, the remedy is certainly not that being sought by the Washington Presbyterians, it says, and argues that tho it is alleged that since the Bible has been outlawed in the public schools juvenile delinquency has increased,

"There has not been enough Bible in the public schools anywhere in fifty years to make very much difference to the child. It would be more sensible tho not yet wholly fair to lay the increase of juvenile delinquency at the doors of the church. The church's slip-shod method of teaching religion a half hour a week instead of devoting much larger portions of the time to this task is as notorious as it is farcical. The lack of conscience among church people on religious education is a failure of church teaching. What the church does have a right to ask the state is that the time of a child shall not be so monopolized by secular studies that he can not pursue those fundamental studies which are the foundation of all ethical and spiritual attitudes. It requires in most states no new legislation to secure this fundamental right, since it is already conceded to Catholics, Lutherans and Jews and may be secured by evangelicals on demand."

## CLAPTRAP IN THE PULPIT

"HOT STUFF" in the sermon is out of place, agree several critics who have been following the methods practised by sensationalists and noting the resultant congregational disturbances, tho, one paper points out, "there is certainly enough for a sincere reformer to talk about." "I have no patience with the claptrap of many modern pulpits," said Bishop Thomas Nicholson, of Chicago, before a recent Methodist camp meeting at Desplaines, as he is quoted in the press. "We need less of the frivolous, jocular and witty, and more of the spiritual." "The Bishop is right," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "and his ideas of the methods to be employed in impressing the truths of religion are sound." It is true, we are told, that the Church must progress, "but the progress must not be along the lines of making the church service amusing or of providing in the pulpit a Sabbath substitute for the vaudeville show or even the moving picture theater." The majority of ministers in the United States are serious men, imprest with a sense of responsibility and the dignity of their calling, but, says the Milwaukee paper,

"Unfortunately, there are a good many men now occupying pulpits who imagine that if they amuse and entertain their congregations they have accomplished what they are placed in the pulpit for. Instead of attempting to inculcate the fundamentals of religion and morality, by which means alone they can fight effectively for reform, they spend their time in the much easier effort of sensational attacks on prevailing evils, humorous monologs concerning present day tendencies, and other performances which, while they bring wide publicity to the performer, react unfavorably on religion and the real work of the Church.

"It was these sensational publicity seeking preachers to whom the Chicago Bishop referred. A good thundering ecclesiastical denunciation of their works is a good thing—not that it will reform the erring brethren of the cloth, but that it will apprize the lay public that the churches have not yet come to regard religion as a humorous exercise."

"The proper place of a clergyman in his community is a disputed question nowadays," observes the New York *World*. "Standards are changing, and a reboiling of doctrine is no longer of much interest to anybody. But doctrine was always safe, whereas contemporary criticism, even the mildest and most sincere, is certain to arouse opposition." Ministers should not be engaged with particular examples of evil, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*. "It is the great moral principles which should be dinned into the minds and consciences of the people." "Yet," believes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "one can allow quite a margin of error and some folly to a crusader who has the hard task of arousing a community, provided he is in earnest." Discretion is an essential in "setting a community on fire," and "the devoted incendiary may well pray for wisdom—he is pretty sure to make the judicious grieve." For

"The preacher qualified for this line of attack is rare. He may and should speak his mind in the presence of iniquity; his instructions are definite on this point. The peril of the pulpit to-day is not too much but too little frankness. But his presentation should accord with his gifts. He is not required by man or heaven to engage in tasks for which neither experience, training or qualities call him. He may denounce evil, but only here and there is one who is competent to impeach the police and the offenders and clinch allegation with street number and time of night. The man who can do this, whether preacher or layman, is on high levels of citizenship. He appears too rarely. But for one to engage in warring on wrong with little qualification save indignation is profitless as a rule. . . . Charity is needed for one that fights tigers, but there are limits."

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# CURRENT POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.*

WITH nothing left, apparently, but his untamed spirit, in this world of defeated hopes, the Revolutionary stands and girds, knowing his day is not yet, unless he be some Russian with the satisfaction of destruction for its own sake. This is in *The English Review*, and Mr. Lawrence is one of the most defiant of England's literary artists:

## THE REVOLUTIONARY

By D. H. Lawrence

Look at them standing there in authority,
The pale-faces.
As if it could have any effect any more.

Pale-face authority,
Caryatids
Pillars of white bronze standing rigid, lest the skies fall.

What a job they've got to keep it up.
Their poor, idealist foreheads naked capitals
To the entablature of clouded heaven.

When the skies are going to fall, fall they will
In a great chute and rush of débâcle downwards.

Oh, and I wish the high and super Gothic heavens would come down now,
The heavens above, that we yearn to and aspire to.

I do not yearn, nor aspire, for I am a blind Samson.
And what is daylight to me that I should look skyward?

Only I grope among you, pale-faces, caryatids, as among a forest of pillars that hold up the dome of high ideal heaven
Which is my prison.
And all these human pillars of loftiness, going stiff, metallic-stunned with the weight of their responsibility,
I stumble against them.
Stumbling-blocks, painful ones.

To keep on holding up this ideal civilization
Must be excruciating: unless you stiffen into metal, when it is easier to stand stock rigid than to move.

This is why I tug at them, with my arm round their waist,
The human pillars.
They are not stronger than I am, blind Samson.
The house sways.

I shall be so glad when it comes down,
I am so tired of the limitations of their infinite,
I am so sick of the pretensions of the Spirit,
I am so weary of pale-face importance.

Am I not blind, at the round-turning mill?
Then why should I fear their pale faces?
Or love the effulgence of their holy light,
The sun of their righteousness?

To me, all faces are dark,
All lips are dusky and valved.

Save your lips, oh, pale-faces,
Which are slips of metal
Like slits in an automatic-machine, you columns of give and take.

To me, the earth rolls ponderously, superbly,
Coming my way without forethought or afterthought.
To me, men's footfalls fall with a dull, soft rumble, ominous and lovely.
Coming my way.

But not your foot-falls, pale-faces.
They are a-clicketing bits of disjointed metal
Working in motion.

To me, men are palpable, invisible nearnesses in the dark
Sending out magnetic vibrations of warning, pitch-dark throbs of invitation.

But you, pale-faces,
You are painful, harsh surfaced pillars that give off nothing except rigidity,
And I jut against you if I try to move, for you are everywhere, and I am blind,
Sightless among all your visuality,
You staring caryatids.

See if I don't bring you down, and all your high opinion
And all your ponderous roofed-in erection of right and wrong,
Your particular heavens,
With a smash.

See if your skies aren't falling!
And my head, at least, is thick enough to stand it, the smash.

See if I don't move under a dark and nude, vast heaven
When your world is in ruins under your fallen skies,
Caryatids, pale-faces.
See if I am not lord of the dark and moving hosts
Before I die.

WE might take it that Lawrence or his Revolutionary had sauntered arm in arm with Sitwell around the public garden of Florence and came upon the Marchesa as she is pictured here in *The Nation and the Athenaeum*. We can understand the rage of the Revolutionary if he doesn't happen to have the amused sense of drama that is evident in Sitwell:

## GIARDINO PUBBLICO

By Osbert Sitwell

Petunias in mass formation.
An angry rose, a hard carnation,
Hot yellow grass, a yellow palm
Rising, giraffe-like, into calm,
All these glare hotly in the sun.
Behind are woods, where shadows run
Like water through the dripping shade
That leaves and laughing winds have made.
Here silence like a silver bird
Pecks at the droning heat. We heard,
Townward, the voices, stiff as starch,
Of tourists on belated march
From church to church, to praise by rule
The beauties of the Tuscan School,
Clanging of trams or trains, a flute,
Sharp as the taste of unripe fruit;
Street organs join with tolling bell
To threaten us with Heaven or Hell,
But through it all a nearing sound
As of stage-horses pawing ground.

Then, like a whale confined in cage
(In grandeur of a borrowed carriage),
The old Marchesa swam in sight
In tinkling jet that caught the light,
Making the sun hit out each tone
As if it played the xylophone,
Till she seemed like a rainbow, where
She swells, and, whale-like, spouts the air.

And as she drove, she imposed her will
Upon all things both live and still.
Lovers hid quickly—none withstood
That awful glance of widowhood;
Each child, each tree, the shrilling heat,
Became encased in glacial jet;
The very song-bird in the air
Became a scarecrow, dangling there,
And if you turned to stare, you knew
The punishment Lot's wife went through.

Her crystal cage moves on. Stagnation
Now thaws again to animation;
Gladly the world receives reprieve
Till six o'clock to morrow eve,
When, punctual as the sun, she'll drive
Life out of everything alive,
Then, in gigantic glory, fade
Sunward, through the western glade.

SYRIAN poetry has but one rhyme or rather verse ending. Once you choose, let us say *ana* for a suffix, it must remain *ana* for each. Some such experiment must have intrigued Robert Graves and we see in this from *The London Mercury* how badly the English language bends to such an artifice.

## A LOVER SINCE CHILDHOOD

By Robert Graves

Tangled in thought am I,
Stumble in speech do I?
Do I blunder and blush for the reason why?
Wander aloof do I,
Lean over gates and sigh,
Making friends with the bee and the butterfly.

If thus and thus I do,
Dazed by the thought of you,
Walking my sorrowful way in the early dew,
My heart cut through and through
In this despair of you,
Starved for a word or a look will my hope renew,

Give then a thought for me
Walking so miserably,
Wanting relief in the friendship of flower or tree,
Do but remember, we
Once could in love agree,
Swallow your pride, let us be as we used to be.

A FABLE for subway travelers is furnished in the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*. But you must know your Canada and its Drummond:

## DRUMMOND IN THE SUBWAY

By Hamilton Fish Armstrong

"Fourteenth!" My neighbor turned the page . . .
I caught the name of Lac St. Pierre. . . .
Into the Subway, stale with sweat,
Suddenly blew a vernal air

Clean with the scent of river fields
Where cornhills warm in August suns
(Altho the nights are chill and bright,
Telling how quick young Summer runs).

The patchy signs, the dizzy posts,
Whirring interminably by,
Give way to stalwart piny ranks
Against an open northern sky.

Along the rutted river road
Rattles and sways my ancient chaise,
Leetle Bateese the charioteer
Of "Castor," steed of better days.

I smell again the sun-steamed flats,
Speckled with eel and pickerel grass,
And watch an errant seagull meet
His double in the looking-glass. . . .

The pulsing grind of steel on steel
Slows on the curve, and new lights flare.
No one has known the sights I've seen
In these black miles from Union Square.

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# Poor at twenty; Rich at forty;
## Internationally famous at fifty

***You are invited to have FREE a booklet that tells what few great books make a man think straight and talk well***

POOR, friendless, with no education, Benjamin Franklin walked through the streets of Philadelphia alone. Yet at forty he was independent; at fifty his company was eagerly sought by the leaders of two continents.

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You have so few minutes in the day for reading; so few days in a busy life. Will you spend them all with the gossip of the newspapers, or the mere entertainment of fiction? Or will you, like Franklin, start now to make the great thinkers of the world your servants? Will you increase your own brain power by adding their brain power to it?

What are the few great books—biographies, histories, novels, dramas, poems, books of science and travel, philosophy and religion, that have in them the power to make of their readers men who can think clearly and talk interestingly—men who will not only be ambitious for success, but who will have acquired the broadness of vision necessary to achieve it?

All of these questions, so vital to you, are answered in the free booklet pictured below. You can have a copy of it for the asking. In it Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was for forty years president of Harvard University, gives his own plan of reading. In it are described the contents, plan, and purpose of

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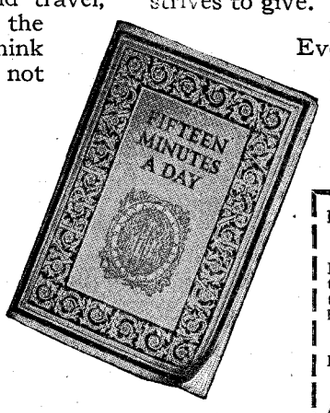


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# NATIONAL AMERICAN SPEECH WEEK

November 6-12, 1921

**Prepared Especially for School Use**

"INVEST IN GOOD SPEECH—it pays daily dividends" is typical of the slogans that will be used during the "Better Speech Week" of November 6th to arouse the nation to the evils of slovenly speech—careless enunciation, ungrammatical constructions, mispronunciations, the use of slang, and poor choice of words.

A great army of disappointed men and women can testify that inability to talk clearly and forcefully has been to them a severe social and business handicap. Mr. H. Addington Bruce, the well-known author, observes that "there are men to-day in inferior positions who long ago would have commanded good salaries if they had only taken the trouble to overcome remediable speech defects. Strange how careful people are about dress—how sure that dignity and good taste in dress help to make one's success in getting on in the world—and at the same time how careless these same people are about speech, which is the dress of the mind."

Attention to speech is worthy of our respect not merely because it is an index of ability. It is a means of growth. Bishop Trench said: "Language is on the one side the limit and restraint of thought as on the other side that which feeds and unfolds thought." But pure, forceful American Speech is more than a personal matter; it is a patriotic duty. Dr. James C. Fernald says in "Expressive English": "Language is the expression of our national life brimming with the achievements of all its past and reaching on with shaping and molding power to the generations yet to be. Language molds the thought of those who speak it, exalting or degrading. *This molding power of our language is a mighty force in shaping the mingled people into one on American soil.*

The "Better Speech Week" of 1921 will be the third national observance of this movement. Directed by such powerful organizations as the National Council of Teachers of English and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Literature and the Society of Pure English, it is now unquestionably one of the most hopeful influences of our national life.

Our national leaders believe that "a clear, pleasant, forceful speech" is so essential to the high ideals of our American character that they are giving this splendid effort their active support. Governor Henry J. Allen in his proclamation for the observance of "Better Speech Week" of 1920 said: "Each man has tools peculiar to his vocation—the carpenter his plane, the miner his pick, the tradesman his price-list, the student his text-book; but every true citizen, whatever his occupation, should use his American language. 'Better Speech Week' calls attention to the importance of our language . . . I commend every effort made by the schools of the State to train our citizens in the cultivation of lucid, forceful, and uncorrupted diction."

As the direct outcome of the two previous drives, real speech improvement is evident in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the United States. The best results have been obtained where every possible agency in the community has given its cooperation. As a rule the several agencies have been encouraged and coordinated by some public-spirited club or society. The Chicago Women's Club has not only aided the "Better Speech" campaign in its own city but has fostered the movement throughout the entire country.

In many cities the various interests "joined hands" for this splendid purpose along the following plan: In one church the minister preached a sermon on "The Sanctity of Words," in another the church bulletin contained a carefully written announcement in regard to "The Value of Careful Speech." The Mayor issued an official statement calling on all citizens to aid in the patriotic effort to improve our national speech. The newspapers cooperated with news stories and editorials. Department stores used "Better Speech" slogans in their advertisements and displayed posters on counters and in the windows. One bookstore arranged an attractive grouping of books useful for speech improvement.

In Malden, Massachusetts, a specialist of one of the photoplay corporations gave his time in preparing two-minute films for presentation, these financed by the four cities in the north of Boston.

Valuable as "Better Speech Week" is as a general community influence, its greatest development has been, and will doubtless continue to be, in the school. Teachers report that as a result of the "Better Speech Week" celebrations their students have been stimulated as never before to work for a correct, distinct, and pleasant speech. Miss Claudia Crumpton, Chairman of the American Speech Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English, writes that the interest already shown would indicate that nearly every school in America will formally observe "Better Speech Week."

"The Guide to Better American Speech Week," from which the facts in this article have largely been taken, states: "Better Speech Week, as it is now observed, serves one of two purposes. It may be an intensive campaign for calling the attention of the community to the need of speech improvement, or it may have a definite place in a year's program for developing power in speaking." In any case it becomes a time for self-examination in speech and for pledges similar to the following, written by Grace Williamson Willet of the Chicago Women's Club:

"I love the United States of America, I love my country's flag, I love my country's language. I promise:

1. That I will not dishonor my country's speech by leaving off the last syllables of words;
2. That I will say a good American 'yes' and 'no' instead of an Indian grunt 'umhum' and 'nup um' or a foreign 'ya' or 'yeh' and 'nope';
3. That I will improve American speech by enunciating distinctly and by speaking pleasantly and sincerely;
4. That I will try to make my country's language beautiful for the many boys and girls of foreign nations who come here to live;
5. That I will learn to articulate correctly one word a day for one year."

"Better Speech Week" can accomplish permanent results only if it inspires its observers to all-year care in the matter of pure English; only if it causes every one to keep the powers of the mind invariably in tone and training by being ever vigilant against the enemies of American speech. And this means more than to talk grammatically and to enunciate clearly. It requires the more discriminating use of overworked words such as "nice," "splendid," "awful," "elegant," "fierce," etc.; the elimination of worn-out expressions like "bold as a lion," "the acid test," "the staff of life," "the arms of Morpheus." "Slang saves the trouble—and the glory—of thinking."

Since Armistice Day comes on Friday of this year's "Better American Speech Week," it is fitting that homage be paid by word and deed to the ideals for which the nation has fought, that America rededicate herself to preserving her language, as an emblem of national unity, in "its native freshness and vigor," a language "inherited by us from our grandfathers and by us to be handed down to our grandchildren unimpaired in vigor and variety, in freshness and nobility."

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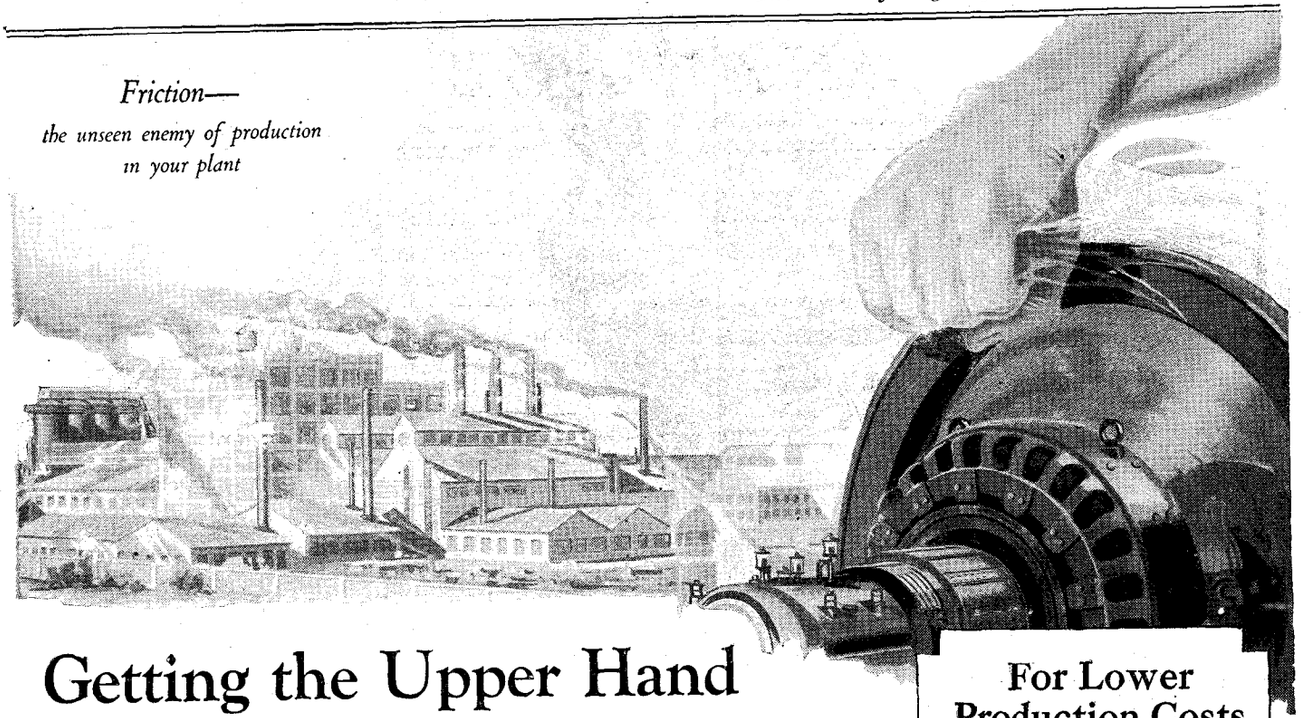
*Friction—*
*the unseen enemy of production*
*in your plant*



# Getting the Upper Hand
## of Friction's Drag on Production

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# PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

## DEMOCRATIC RUMBLINGS IN JAPAN

CROWN PRINCE HIROHITO OF JAPAN, who lately broke all the precedents of his country by going visiting in Europe, is said to have democratic tendencies—"probably because he is shrewd enough to recognize the increasing power of Japanese labor, and the slowly growing Japanese tendency away from imperialism," comments the writer of a syndicated editorial for the Newspaper Enterprise Association. With the death of the present Mikado, predicted for the near future by recent press dispatches, Hirohito "seems likely to swing Japan, the last stronghold of absolute monarchy, from autocracy to democracy," predicts a news dispatch from Tokyo. Even tho students of the Japanese form of government report that the island Kingdom is now ruled rather by a sort of close corporation of big business and military men than by the invalid Emperor, Hirohito's power is sure to be considerable, and the forces which are inclining him to take a more democratic view of things, testify half a dozen recent journalistic investigators, are likely to become stronger rather than weaker. Among current commentators, Nathaniel Peffer in *The American Legion Weekly*, Frazier Hunt in *Hearst's Magazine*, and Emma Sarepta Yule in *Scribner's*, find signs of the times in the protests of "the common people," of the "new women," and of the radical labor unionists.

There is said to be a new spirit, also, in the universities. Mr. Peffer, writing in the Legion's weekly under the heading of "Democracy's Growth in Japan," testifies that—

> Not from the bitterest anti-Japanese among Chinese have I heard such blighting denunciations of Japanese militarism as from groups of Japanese students with whom I have sat around little charcoal *hibachi* in wood-and-paper houses near a college campus in Tokyo.
>
> In every progressive movement, whether it be suffrage, equal rights for women, labor unions, freedom of speech or equal distribution of wealth, the students are represented. They get out a large number of vivid little papers translating news of liberal movements all over the world and crying to the Japanese people to awaken and assert themselves. They send delegations to China and Korea to get together with Chinese and Korean students to undo the evil done by Japanese militarists and soften the bitterness against Japan that now fills the people of other Far Eastern countries, especially China. They denounce universal military service. They are watched by the police, and sometimes arrested. It is something like the old Russia.
>
> The same is true of university professors. Just as the professors are the loudest prophets of militarism and the loudest singers of Japan *uber alles*, so also are professors in the forefront of protest. They have established contacts with the leading thinkers of the West and the modern literature of the West, they do a great amount of translating of such literature and serve as the inspirers of the demand for greater freedom. I have met Japanese professors who as pioneers of freedom in a wilderness of subjection take their place with the great spirits of western countries.
>
> If you go among the ordinary merchant and professional classes in Japanese cities now you will hear these same rumbles of discontent. It is unorganized and hardly analyzed, but it exists nevertheless. These are the people who read newspapers, and they read in their newspapers discomfiting things. Jingoistic as is the overwhelming majority of the Japanese press, there does nevertheless creep in, even if involuntarily, some echo of protest. Certainly there is reflected therein the world-wide suspicion of Japan and its motives. Reading this, the Japanese people naturally ask themselves why. They cannot help making the connection of ideas between this suspicion and the burden they bear of taxation for armies and navies. They see also their helplessness. They do not know what is wrong—they only know something is wrong. They see their country grow stronger and stronger, and themselves worse and worse off in their own intimate and daily lives. The economic pressure is their strongest evidence. In Japan also men think deepest from the pocketbook.

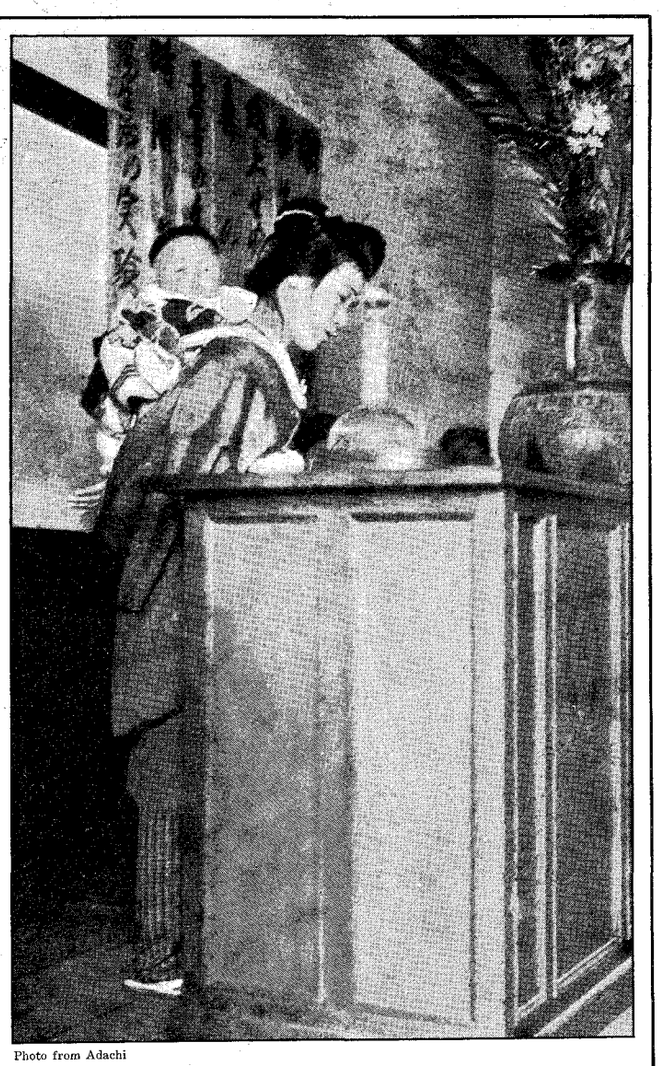

Photo from Adachi

AN ARGUMENT FOR MORE FOOD AND LESS WAR.

Mrs. Haku Kihuchi, a worker in a muslin factory, appealed to the first great mass meeting of Japanese women workers to change the conditions under which the workers are crushed by taxes levied to keep Japan prepared for war. In the spread of democracy among the "common people" many American investigators find the surest basis for peace in the Pacific.

It is very easy to exaggerate the meaning of all this, admits Mr. Peffer, and he calls to mind the fact that "about 40 per cent. of German voters were out-and-out Socialists before the war, and men said Germany could not make aggressive war because the Socialists would not support it." Japan is far from being as liberal as was pre-war Germany, he believes, but the leaven is working. Frazier Hunt, telling the story of one of Japan's most consistent radicals, Tagawa of Kobe, is much more optimistic about the situation. Much of his account reads like a Socialist report of labor troubles in America. He first heard Kagawa, the anti-militarist, "at a thrilling labor meeting in Tokyo," writes Mr. Hunt. He goes on:

> A cordon of policemen stretched from the street to the entrance, and once inside the assembly hall they lined the walls and strung down the aisles.

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when bitter winds and driving snow sweep down from the North—is your home warm and cozy or is it filled with cold, comfort-destroying draughts?

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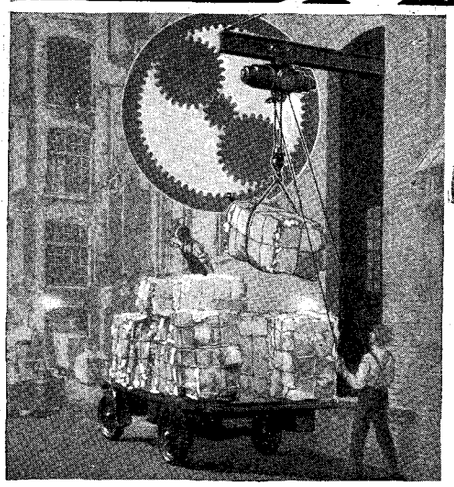
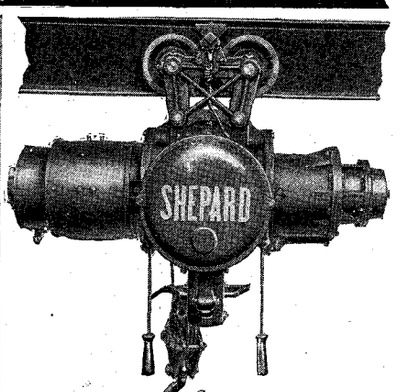
# THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFT ABOUT



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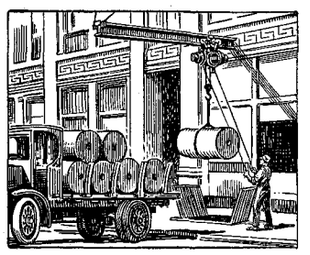

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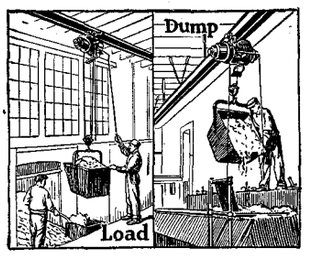
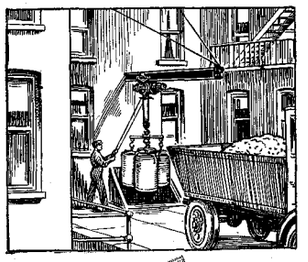



## Easily installed and economical to run

A Shepard ***LiftAbout*** is easily and economically installed to operate on overhead track to shipping platform; on the side of a building to serve a stairway or sidewalk hatch; in the yard; or on the ceiling of a warehouse, stockroom. store, factory. Being overhead it takes up no floor space, is out of the way, but always instantly available for service. Investigate the ***LiftAbout***—learn of its possibilities and economies for your work.



**Distributors Being Selected** Mill Supply and Hardware Dealers; Electrical Contractor-Dealers; Central Stations; and Jobbers of Equipment and Machinery are being selected to distribute the ***LiftAbout***. Write for details of our dealer proposition.

**SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANE & HOIST CO.**
412 Schuyler Avenue - - Montour Falls, N. Y.
Branches in principal cities
*Member Electric Hoist Manufacturers' Assn.*

SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS

**Send for—** this circular showing the ***LiftAbout*** in many and varied applications.


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

Probably five hundred men were at this labor meeting, and certainly no less than seventy-five policemen, who divided their time between open-mouthed attention to the speakers' magic words of liberty and and more rice and their job of preserving the majesty of worn-out laws.

A liberal sprinkling of blue-capped students gave a tone to the crowd. For the most part the men were skilled workmen and petty clerks, with groups of students, but here and there you caught the lettered jacket of some coolie—a coolie who only yesterday was a serf and to-day was fettered to a submerged class.

A young boy in the uniform of a Tokyo mail-carrier was the first to open the mouths of these undersized cops: "I work long hours and yet I must live in a cold, unlighted room and I am hungry, and ninety per cent. of the men who work with me want what I do—a real democracy and real freedom and real living wages." And the police, thinking of their own half-filled rice-bowls—the average wage of the Japanese policeman is something like ten dollars a month—forgot their majestic pose and became striving hungry humans, with mouths to fill and children to dream of.

But a minute later when a square-jawed coal-miner from the striking districts began telling how gendarmes and soldiers were beating up the miners in their camps, a police captain loaded down with a half-ton of gold braid blew a whistle and the fight was on. It was a neat battle for a few moments and then, while the crowd jeered, the officers carried out two men feet first. These Tokyo cops, like their American models, swing a wicked baton.

So it went for an hour. Once there was a fairly general fight. That time I stood on my chair and almost cheered. It was good for your soul just to look on. The miracle had happened—the Japanese worm was actually turning.

Kagawa, called "the saint of new Japan," graduated from Princeton a few years ago, and has since secretly formed the Federation of Labor of Western Japan. "A young David who is out to slay the Goliath of a militant Japan," he is called. Mr. Hunt tells of him in his surroundings, among the "bewildered laborers" and outcasts of Kobe:

I wish you could see these slums of his—tiny crooked alleys, less than four feet wide, banked on both sides with narrow, wooden dog-kennels, six by eight feet, and probably five feet high. Here 20,000 outcasts live like homeless dogs; each human kennel crowded with squalling, quarreling creatures of filth and vermin, rotting with crime and tuberculosis and disease. Outcasts of all kinds—White, Black, Eurasian, Chinese—dregs of an old, old East. God, what a sore on the earth!

Crowding the doorways and filling the winding alley paths are hundreds of poor, outcast children in filthy rags, whose eyes light up with happiness when they see Kagawa, this teacher of kindness, approach. For him it is always a triumphal march; shrill little voices herald his coming, while thin, hungry, half-clad little bodies scramble to hold his hand or even to touch his *kimono*. No Pied Piper ever had a more willing, a more joyful train.

You follow him with real tears in your

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eyes—this teacher of Shinkawa—wan and undersized, smiling with warm, brown eyes, preaching God; a young Christ, walking among outcasts, murderers, and broken lives of the lower depths, preaching a living, breathing Christianity.

That first night I met him, we wandered about these forbidden streets for an hour, and then he led the way to the blackened two-story mission house where he holds his little school, gives out his free medicines, and brings God to these God-forgotten people. I took off my shoes at the door, and in my stockinged feet walked up the stairs and into the matted and immaculate study. For hours we talked of "Dangerous Thoughts," and Kagawa told me the thrilling story of Young Japan opening her eyes, and seeing visions, and daring real Democracy.

"Dangerous thoughts," the government here calls them. America would call them "Inspiring Thoughts," "Glorious Thoughts," "Winning Thoughts," because they are all about the hope of a people struggling up to the light. And that's the greatest gripping romance in the world—the struggle and fight and dreams, not of individuals, but of millions opening their eyes for the first time, stretching themselves and realizing their strength.

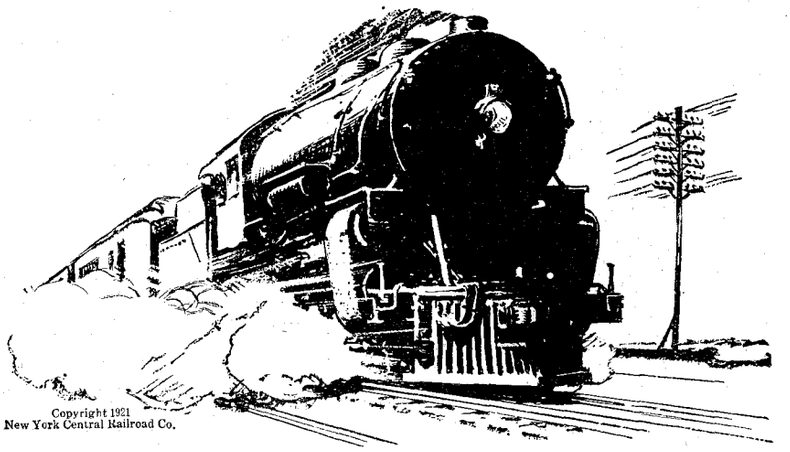
Other signs of the forces at work in the remaking of Japan are pointed out in an article called "Japan's New Woman," by Emma Sarepta Yule, in *Scribner's Magazine*. The writer has lived in Japan for a number of years. "Japan's new woman waves no red flag," she writes, and yet, to quote:

Some embattled fisherwomen in 1919 made the first strictly feminine militant move in the history of Japan, when they started a near-riot in protest against the high cost of rice. A shuddering gasp went through the Land of the Gods. The thing was so unwomanlike, so unheard-of, and for Japanese women to act so like foreign barbarians, it was shocking! These sturdy fighters for their right to sustenance without supporting food profiteers were not, by any means, *atarashi onna*. They were just village women who were asserting, in the only way they knew, their right to life, with no mention of the pursuit of happiness. A strike in a girls' school tells that assertion is not restricted to illiterate fisherwomen. Strikes in boys' schools are too common for comment, but for young girls!—well may heads wag in woful interrogation as to the future.

Also, according to the author, the women of Japan are beginning to take an interest in public affairs, an interest that may serve as a foundation for Japanese democracy. She writes:

There seems to be not a little interest in public affairs among Japan's thinking women, perhaps more than it is reasonable to expect when their restrictions in most things and their simplified education are considered. In elections they are concerned more with the candidate as an individual than with party affiliations.

It amazes somewhat, that, with all the centuries of teaching in meekness back of her, the new woman in her public utterances is quite fearless, does no begging, nor does she hesitate to criticize. In an article a few months ago on the universal suffrage movement and excitement, that in Tokyo was often near-rioting, Mrs. Akiko Yosano scored the men of Japan for being so inert,

Copyright 1921
New York Central Railroad Co.

# The Century—
## *the world's most famous train*

The TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED, when it inaugurated the 20-hour service between New York and Chicago, brought the two greatest markets of the country within overnight reach of each other. This saving of a business day has been of incalculable value to industry, commerce and finance.

With ceaseless regularity this world-famous train—for more than 7,000 nights—has been making its scheduled flight between the port of New York and the head of Lake Michigan over *the water level route* of the New York Central Lines.

Travelers whose business takes them frequently back and forth between Chicago and New York habitually use the "Century" because of its deserved reputation as the most comfortable long-distance, fast train in the world.

The equipment of the "Century" is maintained at the highest standard; its appointments, conveniences and cuisine are planned to meet the desires of the most exacting travelers; it lands its passengers in the heart of Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

*New York - Chicago*
*20-hour service*

*"Century" Westbound*
New York 2.45 p.m.
Chicago 9.45 a.m.

*"Century" Eastbound*
Chicago 12.40 p.m.
New York 9.40 a.m.

The TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED is the pride of the employees who operate it and guard it night after night, and it is the standard bearer of a service known the world over as the highest development of railroad transportation.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES**

BOSTON & ALBANY ~ MICHIGAN CENTRAL ~ BIG FOUR ~ LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN ~ TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL ~ PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL - AND - SUBSIDIARY LINES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# *You must win the stranger in your boy!*

Even today you have *seen the stranger in him*—the first flashes of manhood—*the real stranger in your home!*

What a pang in knowing he no longer brings *all* his problems to you; that he is beginning to think for himself; to pick *his own kind* of companions; to question ideas he once took for granted.

Mothers—fathers—your hardest task is to *solve that stranger* growing back of your son's reserve. *You know* that the acceptance of false ideals and the wrong kind of companions can warp his whole future development! *You've got to fight* hard to make that stranger a MAN.

Right at this crucial moment THE AMERICAN BOY should come into that boy's life—and yours! It has guided thousands of boys over the rocks—it will prove the most powerful influence for good that you can put behind your struggle!

That's because THE AMERICAN BOY *is human*—it is all boy and young man—not wishy-washy! Its editors *know boys as the best educators in America know boys!* Its stories are inspiring; they teach a boy to think for himself; to be self-reliant, courageous, noble-minded and unselfish! No other magazine in the world so carefully plans its stories.

Each month THE AMERICAN BOY will kindle your boy's enthusiasm to "do." Every issue bubbles over with articles—helpful and man-building. Sports, mechanics, the great outdoors—every page holds a boy's attention!

For instance, read the story of Roy Weagant, Consulting Engineer of the Radio Corporation of America—a "Boys Who Used Their Brains" article in the November issue of THE AMERICAN BOY. Have your boy read it! Note that stimulus "to do" which THE AMERICAN BOY gives him.

*PRICE REDUCED!* THE AMERICAN BOY *is again $2.00 a year by mail; 20c a copy on newsstands. Subscribe for a year, or leave a standing order with your news-dealer.*

The American Boy
The Biggest Brightest Best Magazine for Boys in All the World

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.
No. 270 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Herewith find $2.00. Please send THE AMERICAN BOY for one year, beginning with current issue, to

Name.....

Address.....

.....


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

so phlegmatic. She averred that the universal suffrage should have been granted twenty years ago, and would have been had the men of the country any mettle in their make-up. She further said that, as a whole, Japanese men took little interest in what affected the whole country. They at times get excited and worked up over some matter, but are incapable of sustained interest and long-continued struggle for an end.

All these signs of liberalism are of the utmost importance, says Mr. Peffer in the conclusion of his article in *The American Legion Weekly*, because—

There is little likelihood, in my opinion, gained from a long residence in the Far East and a long observation of the working out of Japanese policies, that there will be any voluntary revision on the part of the Japanese military and imperial classes. The men who make up the government of Japan are too wedded to their present ambitions to change voluntarily.

I take it that no American likes to contemplate the possibility of war. War has been proved a wasteful, criminal, and futile method of settling international problems. The change, I believe, can not be forced from without; even if it could, I believe the price would be too big. I think it must come from within. The only thing that can bring it from within is the power of the Japanese people. That can come only from their own change of heart, from the growth of public opinion among them, and their determination to compel it. And that must be by evolution of democracy in Japan.

It is for that reason that Japanese liberalism is of such importance. On it depends the future course of the Japanese Empire and the future peace of the Pacific.

---

**Fine Points in English.**—The man had just informed the Pullman agent that he wanted a Pullman berth.

"Upper or lower?" asked the agent.

"What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case," replied the agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper, altho it is lower on account of it being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower."

But the poor man had fainted!—*The Epworth Herald.*

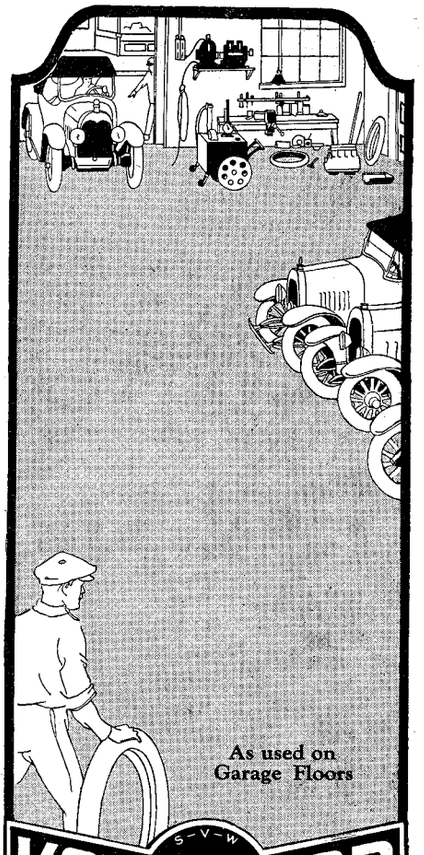
---

**Circumstantial Evidence.**—The Bingville board of selectmen had held many sessions and finally formulated a set of auto laws that was the pride of the county. So the constable felt no worriment when he stopped a motorist.

"Ye're pinched for violatin' the auto laws," he pronounced.

"Which one?" inquired the traveler.

"Durned if I know, but ye certainly hain't come all the way down Main Street without bustin' one of them."—*The American Legion Weekly.*


S-V-W
KOVERFLOR
TRADE MARK

## Makes Floors Oil and Grease-Proof

*WATER*, oil, grease, exhaust gases and frost are the natural enemies of cement garage floors. Protect and preserve *yours* with KOVERFLOR.

KOVERFLOR is applied as a liquid forming a protective floor covering.

It is water-proof, weather-proof, alkali-proof, lime-proof—impervious to oil or grease.

It prevents efflorescence, "dusting" and disintegration—and is easily cleaned.

### For Wood or Cement Floors, *Inside or Outside*

KOVERFLOR is supplied in attractive solid colors for garage, factory, cellar, porch, kitchen, hallway, bathroom, office, public building floors or other floor surfaces.

Hardware and paint dealers sell KOVERFLOR. Ask *your* dealer for it, or send us his name and receive the KOVERFLOR Sample Book.

### STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

*Manufacturers of*
*Elastica Varnishes* *Satinette Enamel*
*Kwickwork Auto Finishes, etc.*

90 West Street New York City

55 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, Cal.
506 Oakland Ave., S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
*Foreign Branches:* London, Paris, Melbourne

Standard-Cooper Bell Co.
2600 Federal Street Chicago, Ill.

DIAMOND STANDARD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## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

### THE BREAK-UP OF ENGLAND

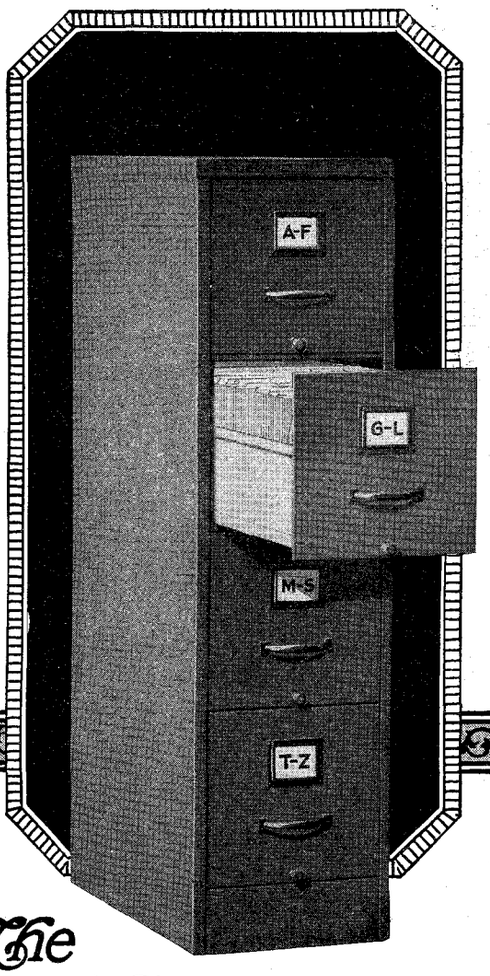
INTERESTING as Mr. Galsworthy's novels are, it is perhaps as well that with "To Let" (Scribner's, $2.00) he has brought to an end the story of the Forsyte family, which began with "The Man of Property" and has continued through five volumes. By this time the descendants of the original Forsyte are as the sands of the sea as regards numbers, and it has become increasingly difficult to link them all up properly, attaching to each couple its own form of marital unhappiness, for unfaithfulness, drink and gambling have been rife among the members of the tribe, afflictions endured by their victims with various forms of stoicism.

The story concerns itself with the love-affair of two young Forsytes, between whose families there is a feud, owing to a dark past that can never be surmounted. Fleur is the daughter of Soames Forsyte, young, beautiful and hard, a girl whom her own cousin had described as "having" and who said of herself, "when one wants a thing fearfully, one does not think of other people." Quite different is young Jon Forsyte, a boy of her own age, ardent, sweet-natured and devoted to his mother. The two young people meet almost by chance and are dimly aware that some kind of feud has kept the two branches of the family apart, but it is not until their love-affair is well advanced that they learn the true state of the case. Briefly, young Jon's mother was Soames Forsyte's divorced wife before her marriage to Jolyon Forsyte, Jon's father, and judging her by the law of the land and the ten commandments, she has a questionable past behind her. But the author has many excuses to make for Irene, and she certainly shines in contrast to one or two other women in the story who have never openly transgrest.

When this love-affair comes to the knowledge of the young people's parents, it is felt at once on both sides that it must be stopt. To do this Jon's father, seriously ill of heart disease, forces himself to write a letter to his son, telling him the whole story, an experience which proves so agitating to him that it kills him. It almost kills his son, too, for he feels it impossible to go on with the affair, and when Soames Forsyte, urged thereto by his great love for his daughter, brings himself to appeal to young Jon personally, the lad answers: "Tell Fleur that it is no good, please; I must do as my father wished before he died."

This refusal comes as a great blow to Fleur; she has been rejected, and her pride suffers so much that within three months she marries young Michael Mont, a youth who has been infatuated with her for some time, and the reader feels that only the most strenuous self-denial on the part of the author will prevent his starting upon a fresh record of matrimonial unhappiness with Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mont as the chief performers.

As a story of incident the book need not be considered. It is a record of first love, ardent, unforeseeing, content with the present. At least such is its nature in Jon's case, for Fleur is a type of the modern girl—hard, self-seeking and with little affection even for the father who is wrapt up in her. She has the strong instinct (inherited from that father) of possession, and the author is continually contrasting, perhaps unconsciously, this unlovely trait,


The PACEMAKER

—*in price as well as construction!*

A commercial grade file developed by Van Dorn five years ago. Its economy, backed by extraordinary sturdiness and clean-cut design, has caused many of the country's largest industrial and commercial organizations to standardize their file-batteries by adopting this model.

*1st. An All-Welded Steel Letter File.*
No bolts or rivets! No open joints!

*2nd. Pressed Bronze Hardware.*
Satin-brush finished.

*3rd. Case Finished All-Around.*
Hand-rubbed, Olive-green enamel.
No end panels necessary.

*4th. Big, Capacious Drawers.*
With positive-locking follower-block and guide rod.

*5th. Silent, Lubricated Rollers.*
Four rollers replace slide suspension to cut the cost.

Dealers in nearly every town. We will gladly send the name of your nearest dealer, together with a catalog illustrating the complete line of Van Dorn Steel Office Furniture. Where no dealer is available your order by mail will bring immediate delivery.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS CO., Cleveland

*Mastercraftsmanship-in-Steel*

Van Dorn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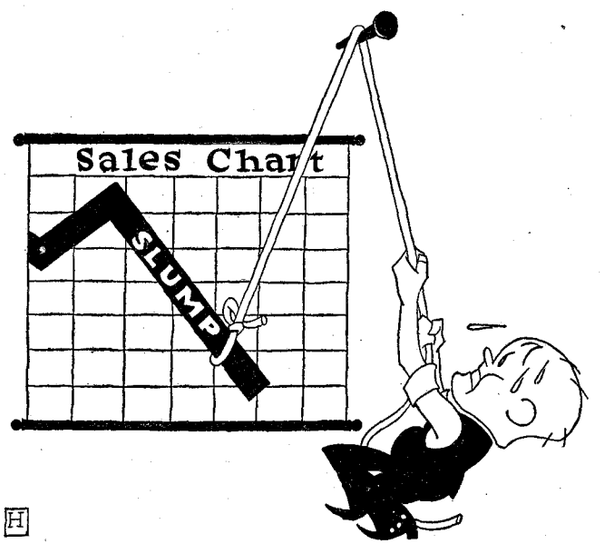
# How Old Man Burns

"Advertising? I never saw much in it," said Old Man Burns.

"Nor I," agreed Jackson, the lawyer whose shrewd rebuilding of a certain nationally-known corporation is bringing new interests his way with requests that he duplicate the job for them.

"Now hold on a minute," continued the Old Man, "you haven't heard me out. I was going on to say that I never saw much in advertising—until after the war."

Jackson leaned back with his cigar cocked at the show-me angle.




"During the war," said the Old Man, "our problem was filling orders. Logical markets, prospective markets were neglected and ignored—you know they had to be—the situation with nine out of ten manufacturers, I suppose. After the Armistice orders, orders, orders, and then—the slump. We hitched up our trousers, worked out new discounts, had efficiency men tell us how and where to save, put on still more men, introduced some novelties, but the slump went right on slumping. One morning I found on my desk a circular from an advertising agency headed, 'Why don't you advertise?' I wrote back 'Why should I?' Next day a man from the ——— advertising agency came in—a real business-man. And it was he who gave me the franchise idea."

Lawyer Jackson sat up. "Franchise" was a word out of his dictionary. The Old Man noted this sudden display of interest with an amused snort.

"Yes, franchise—the sort of thing you lawyers know all about. Right at the start that advertising man convinced me that I had always had the wrong slant on advertising. Up to that time I had thought of advertising as a tuneful second fiddle to the excess profits tax."

Jackson grinned.

"I did hear something to that effect. The rumor reached me that quite a bit of money was spent that way."

The Old Man waved his hand at the interruption.

"Let me get to the franchise," he continued. "My agency man showed me how to build advertising into my business and in turn make it build my business. As I worked along with him and his agency, I learned that modern advertising has back of it the same principles of patient research and scientific accuracy as the latest engineering exploits. The men in charge of our advertising agencies today are practical men of affairs who do not depend on trick writ-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

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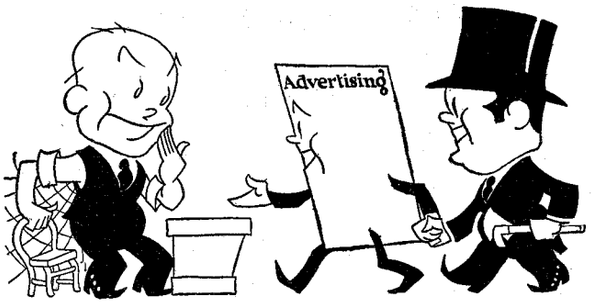
# Got His Franchise

ing and fancy speeches to pull them through. Just think of the work those advertising men put in before they gave me their copy and layouts and schedules. Why they learned my plant by heart and, between you and me, Jackson, they showed me one or two things I had never thought of. They suggested a new quota system for sales that has worked out beautifully; they sat in with us on a change in routing; they tackled our jobbing problems in a helpful manner. Their suggestion that we cut out some of our dead lines and keep to the sellers sounds like a simple one to make, but I'd hate to admit how much it has saved us. I know," he said quickly at signs of an interruption on Jackson's part, "you are going to pooh-pooh the idea that an outside organization can step in and perfect something we've been laboring over for fifty years. But here's the answer. Get an agency that sticks closely to its specialty—the making of more and better sales—and you're bound to profit. So that's how I got my franchise—"




"Hold on," said Jackson, "where does the franchise come in?"

"Well, this franchise of mine isn't on paper exactly, though it starts with paper, after all. It's the most valuable of our assets—the franchise of good-will that comes from new and old consumers of our product all across the country. There are men and women who read and believe our selling-story because it is honestly and interestingly told by those who believe in it. To-day advertising is as much a part of my business as the machines in the factory—and I hope it always will be."

"There's a lot in what you've said," mused lawyer Jackson, "I'll think it over. It's shaken my ideas up a bit. Seems to me that advertising of the sort you've described might very well fit into some of my clients' plans for 1922."

The Literary Digest

354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 122 SO. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO

*Bankers, heads of industrial enterprises, lawyers whose clients discuss advertising with them are invited to send for a* DIGEST *representative. We are frequently able to give good advice leading toward a proper solution of the application of advertising to business enterprises.*

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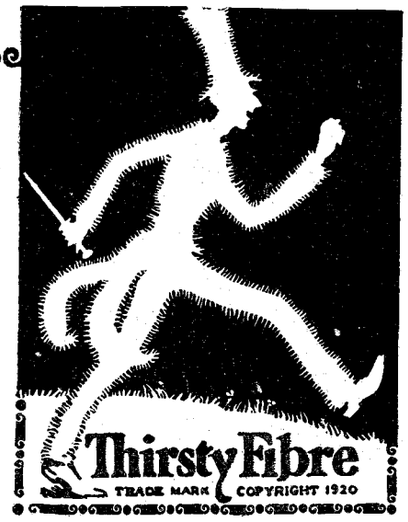



Thirsty Fibre is descriptive of the result of a process that can't be copied —Scott processes that make Scot-Tissue Towels absorb four times their weight.

## Thirsty Fibre does make this a Wonderful Towel

HE is the secret of the most vital of towel features—drying power. To the user of ordinary towels he brings a surprise and satisfaction that any towel should so instantly and efficiently perform its duty.

Wherever towels are used the advent of Thirsty Fibre—the heart of ScotTissue Towels that *dry*—marks new wash-room efficiency, economy and comfort.

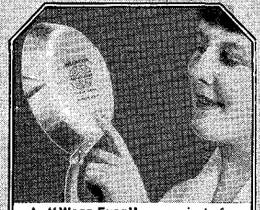
Thirsty Fibre is found only in towels stamped ScotTissue. Their use in your wash-rooms is evidence of business acumen and consideration for others.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY, Chester, Pa.
New York Chicago San Francisco

*Let us send "Thirsty Fibre—His Biography." It will answer your doubts on the towel question.*

© S.P.C.

# Scotissue Towels



A "Wear-Ever" seven inch fry pan will be sent postpaid anywhere in U. S. or Canada on receipt of 60c. Fry pan and cover will be sent for 80c. Extra pans for Christmas Gifts, 60c. each (80c. including cover). Offer expires Jan. 31, 1922.

10

## *The Joy of Cooking*

The kettle chuckles contentedly; the golden brown potatoes sizzle in the pan; appetizing odors from the savory roast inspire delightful thoughts of the meal to come.

No wonder women are happy in their kitchens—and no wonder they have them equipped with

## "Wear-Ever"

**Aluminum Cooking Utensils**

—utensils that can always be depended upon to do their part efficiently.

Made from hard, thick sheet aluminum—have no coating to chip off, cannot rust—are pure and safe.

**The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa.**
In Canada: Northern Aluminum Co., Ltd., Toronto


## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

characteristic of the man whose life has been outwardly respectable, with the unselfish affection displayed by the two who have, at least once, overstept the bounds of morality. Another contrast drawn by the author is that between the old and the new order of things which is beginning to be so marked in England. The description of the funeral of old Timothy Forsyte, "the one pure individualist left, the only man who hadn't heard of the Great War," is a striking picture, and his extraordinary will represents a last stand in favor of entailed property. Soames Forsyte represents the spirit of owning, and only occasionally, and as it were by chance, does a glimpse of the truth come to him, "that the body of Beauty has a spiritual essence, uncapturable save by a devotion that thinks not of itself" and the book closes with a picture of him, seated in Highgate Cemetery, dreaming over his career. " 'To Let,' the Forsyte age and way of life, when a man owned his soul, his investments, and his woman, without check or question. And now the State had, or would have his investments, his woman had herself, and God knew who had his soul. "To Let," that sane and simple creed!

### MATRIMONIAL MISFITS

"A BOND dissoluble at will in the divorce court is not a foundation upon which civilized society can endure. . . . There should be a positive law forbidding remarriage under any circumstances. . . . In the home lies the strength of the nation. Disrupt that, and it crumbles. . . . We ought to make it clear that loyalty to the marriage tie and to the home is required not only by the law of God, but by love for country, and that whoever, by his example, weakens the foundation of the home, sins against the very life of the state."

So runs a brief summing-up of the conclusions reached by Mr. Charles G. Norris in his new novel, "Brass" (Dutton, $2.00). But it must be admitted that to the disinterested reader its teaching might be condensed into the one word which was the advice of "Punch" to those about to marry, "Don't!" For it is a sad and forbidding picture of various kinds of matrimonial misery which Mr. Norris draws. Out of all the couples he presents, one, and only one, make a real success of their venture—principally, it would seem, because they lived in the country, and the woman was a notable housewife, with the strength and endurance of a horse. The rest are wretched in various ways, but when they try to get rid of the "ring about your neck" which has proved to be "brass, not gold," they soon find that they have but exchanged one brass ring for another of the same metal.

Philip Baldwin was only about twenty-two when he married pretty Marjorie Jones. Philip was stupid, clumsy and somewhat stubborn; Marjorie was selfish, spoiled and moody. To make matters more difficult, they began by living with Marjorie's mother and elder sister, who had petted and given in to her all her life. Trouble began almost immediately. A quarrel over the opening or shutting of their bedroom window brought about a separation. But they still loved each other, and an accidental meeting led to their reunion. For a while they were happy in a little place of their own, but neither the

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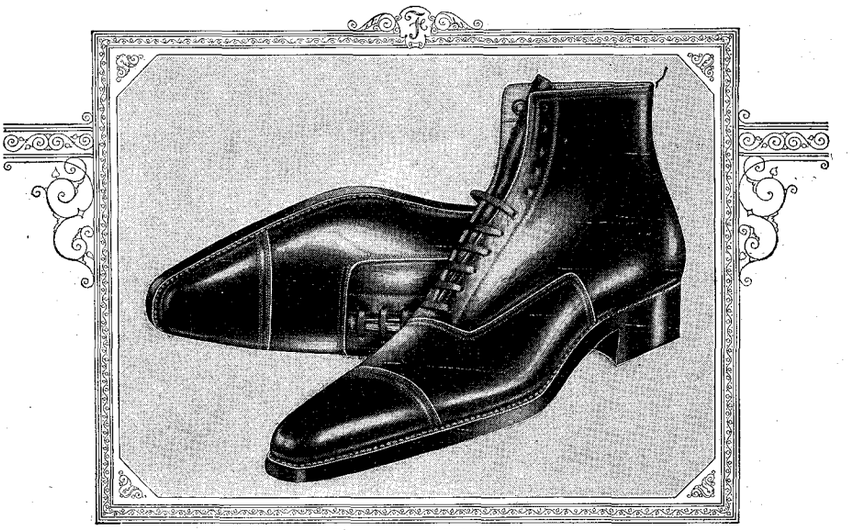
love, the happiness nor the reunion lasted very long. A child was born to them, and Marjorie found it a thorough-going nuisance, while the little flat which had amused her at first soon began to bore her. "She intensely disliked 'duties,' preferring to do things impulsively, or when it suited her. . . . She rebelled at the slightest criticism. . . . She was discontented, forever quoting her friend, Virginia, enviously commenting on that lady's freedom, her easy and luxurious life." Virginia had a rich husband, and no children. She was fond of Marjorie, made her handsome presents, and brought her into her own racketty, set, of which Roy North and his wife were members.

Philip's life with Marjorie became "a mockery of marriage." The little home was exchanged for two rooms in "a small family hotel," and their relations went from bad to worse. At last came an actual fight, during which Marjorie "sunk her small teeth deep into the flesh of his hand below the thumb." The subsequent divorce was a relief to both of them; they hated each other. And presently he heard that Marjorie had married Roy North, who was also divorced.

Philip's business prospered, owing to his clever partner, Wilbur Lansing, the husband of his sister Lucy. He was quite well-to-do when he met Mary Rowland, and fell in love with her. She was beautiful, and highly educated, yet she, too, fell in love with him, and promised to marry him. Not until then did he tell her that he was divorced, and had a son. Mary was a devout Catholic; she could not and would not marry a man who had a wife living. She wrote Philip a note of farewell, and sailed for England, leaving him, as he thought, heartbroken.

It was some little time after this that Leila Vale became an important factor in Philip's life. Leila had a good social position but no money. Philip was now a rich man, and his sister had ambitions for him. He was not really very much in love with Leila, but he drifted into marriage. Leila, like Mary, was a Catholic, but in her case, "an obliging priest had found a way out of the difficulty" of Philip's previous marriage. Marjorie had never been baptized, and "The Church refused to recognize a marriage with an unbaptized person." But Philip's second marriage was no more successful than his first. He lost his money, and poverty changed the elegant Leila into a vulgar shrew. But their little daughter held them together, even after Leila's inheritance of a fortune had turned Philip into a nonentity in his own house. It was just at this time that he again met Marjorie, who had become a successful motion-picture actress, and realized, as she did, that had divorce not been easy for them, they might have stayed together and been happy after all. As it was, the only time Philip was contented was when he was living with Mrs. Grotenburg, who literally slaved for him, considering all his desires and never permitting herself to have any of her own. Whenever she saw him coming she flew into her kitchen: "The waiting sirloin must be clapped over the hot embers; the yellow batter poured into the sizzling frying pan. . . . Mrs. Grotenburg always ironed his trousers for him, and kept his clothes brushed and on hangers." Considering what a first-class valet and general houseworker she was, it is a little difficult to see how Philip could look upon her as "a form of charity." But he did.

There are some half-dozen mismated couples in the book, Philip's parents

*The Hampton—Style M-80*

THE man who wears The Florsheim Shoe is reluctant to try any other at any price, so well pleased is he with the fine style and long wear of Florsheims.

The Florsheim Shoe—$10 and $12
Photographic Booklet "*Styles of the Times*" on request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE CO.
*Manufacturers* *Chicago*

*For the man who cares* — The Florsheim Shoe

# Luxurious and Fascinating West Indies

# WINTER CRUISES

***On Splendid White Star Liner To Lands of Sunshine and Romance***

**The West Indies, Panama Canal and South America:** The Panama Canal—the center of all interest, the Mecca for the traveler. Venezuela, and the marvelous panoramic ride from La Guaira to Caracas. The West Indies—a cluster of brilliant, turbaned, tropical playgrounds in sunny waters. All these, within easy reach of New York, and yet as distinct, as foreign, as diverting, as places on the other side of the globe.

The cruises made by the White Star liner *Megantic* are noted for their holiday atmosphere, health-giving, and lazy days at sea, and admirably conducted trips ashore. This itinerary is: Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Nassau.

First Cruise.....January 17
Second Cruise....February 16
Third Cruise.....March 18

White Star Service, known the world over as the utmost in ocean comfort.

Fill out attached coupon today for beautiful color booklet and detailed information.

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9 Broadway, New York City

Please send me booklet and detailed information as to your de luxe cruises to West Indies, Panama Canal, South America.
It is understood that this request is made without obligation to myself.

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Address.....


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## Jim Henry's Column

# Better Shaving

It's been my theory all along not so much to sell Mennen Shaving Cream as to educate men to enjoy shaving more by doing it better.

For example, I have rather laid myself open to attack by insisting that lather ought to be built up with three minutes of brisk brushing.

Of course I have known that a lot of men —possibly a majority—get satisfactory results in a third of that time and it would no doubt have been good salesmanship to feature Mennen's as a quick latherer—which it is.

But I knew that if I could induce you just once to experience the almost unearthly gratification of a supremely good Mennen shave . . . . . to me the picture is very vivid.

You have been twirling away on the brush for three minutes—grumbling but obedient for once. Then you get your jaw muscles all set for the daily combat. A puzzled look creeps into your eyes as the razor sinks into the bank of lather. There's nothing there. The edge slips along like a hot knife through butter.

And afterwards, although your hide is as smooth and hairless as a baby's, it feels fresh and cool as though soft fingers had gently massaged it with healing lotions.

I know that if just once you would expose yourself to the full, wonderful power of a three minute Mennen lather, I would never have to tell you again.

*and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show*

But for goodness sake use it any way you like—slap it on in ten seconds, pummel it with your fingers, use twice too much and turn it into a paste—*but use it;* for Mennen Shaving Cream, used right or wrong, is great stuff.

*Jim Henry*
*(Mennen Salesman)*

I'll send a demonstrator tube for 10 cents.

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

among them. His mother is held up to the reader's admiration because she condoned her husband's numerous infidelities; but when one remembers that two out of her three children were divorced, and the third on the highroad to ruin when he was rescued by his model wife, the results of Mrs. Baldwin's endurance do not seem to have amounted to much. Tho the novel is badly in need of cutting, there is much in it that is very good, the best being the description of Philip's first marriage. From the moment when he and Marjorie are married in the cheap little flat to the time of their final separation, the portrayal is thoroughly natural, absolutely realistic and convincing, enough in and by itself to make "Brass" a notable novel.

### HALL CAINE'S MORALIZING AND MELODRAMA

OLD-FASHIONED melodrama, with a moral not suggested, but shrieked aloud in strident tones, over and over again —of such is Hall Caine's latest production. Long-winded and slow-moving, it sets forth the machine-made and highly improbable history of Victor Stowell, who while still under thirty became Deemster of the Isle of Man, and by virtue of this very important office, "The Master of Man." (Lippincott, $1.75).

So far as any one could see, Victor Stowell's lines were cast in extraordinarily pleasant places. He had power and position, money enough, and love as well. He was engaged to beautiful Fenella Stanley, the only daughter of the Governor of Man, and, so we are told, a model of all the virtues. But alas, and likewise alack, there was a dark secret in Victor Stowell's apparently blameless life. Under circumstances of peculiarly strong temptation he had an affair with a young country woman, Bessie Collister. After a great deal of mental perturbation he had decided to marry Bessie, first having her educated. But during the process, Bessie fell in love with another man, Alick Gell, Stowell's best friend, and he with her. So Victor Stowell thought he was going to escape unpleasant consequences, not knowing that the author had decided to pile them on his unlucky head. Preparations were being made for his marriage to Fenella, and he was having a perfectly lovely time, when Bessie's child was born. Bessie killed it. She did not mean to do it any harm, the death was purely accidental. But dead it was. She tried to hide the body; some curious neighbors saw her, and dug it up. She was arrested and tried for murder.

This was only the beginning of Stowell's difficulties. Tho he tried his very best to wriggle out of it, he found himself obliged to sit as judge at Bessie's trial for the murder of her child, and his. For a while it seemed as tho she might be acquitted, but Alick Gell, who was defending her and firmly believed in her innocence, wanted to make assurance doubly sure, and in the endeavor, ruined everything. Bessie was convicted. But she had told all her story to Fenella, and Fenella repeated it to the jury. They declared Bessie guilty, but followed their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Under ordinary circumstances she might have escaped; not with Hall Caine determined to make "The Story of a Sin"—so the book


# *The Automotive Market in Canada*

—is the second largest in the world. It is far from "the point of saturation", and as fundamentally sound as Canada herself. Concrete evidence of this is furnished by the official registration figures for 1920. 413,807 motor vehicles are listed under the following classifications:

**Automobiles - 376,077**
**Motor Trucks - 26,852**
**Motorcycles - 10,878**

Based on a population of 8,500,000, these figures show a ratio of one motor vehicle to every 20 persons in the Dominion.

To-day, Canada is at the stage where extraordinary growth in population and wealth during the next few years is inevitable. Canada is worth cultivating by manufacturers of all manner of commodities (Over 500 U.S. firms are established in Canada—325 of them have built branch factories.) Even as you read this advertisement many manufacturers are quietly laying the foundations for future business in the Dominion.

Is your product known in Canada?

# The Daily Newspapers of Canada

will make it known to every class of citizen in every part of the country—effectively and at moderate cost. The twenty-two selected Dailies listed below reach a combined population of nearly two and one-half million people in fourteen "key" cities across Canada—a market fully as responsive to sales and advertising efforts as any similarly sized market in the United States.

Write to any one of these newspapers for specific information—or ask your Advertising Agency.

**Spend 10 per cent. of your United States appropriation in Canada in Daily Newspaper advertising**

| *Place* | *Population* | *Paper* |
|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N.S. | 75,000 | Herald & Mail |
| St. John, N.B. | 64,305 | Standard |
| " " | " | Telegraph & Times |
| Quebec, Que. | 116,850 | Chronicle |
| " " | " | Telegraph |
| Montreal, Que. | 801,216 | Gazette |
| " " | " | La Patrie |
| " " | " | Star |
| Toronto, Ont. | 512,812 | Globe |
| " " | " | Star |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 110,137 | Herald |
| London, Ont. | 60,000 | Free Press |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 196,947 | Free Press |
| " " | " | Tribune |
| Regina, Sask. | 42,000 | Leader & Post |
| Saskatoon, Sask. | 31,364 | Phoenix |
| " " | " | Star |
| Calgary, Alta. | 75,000 | Albertan |
| Edmonton, Alta. | 65,000 | Journal |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 165,000 | Sun |
| Victoria, B.C. | 60,000 | Colonist |
| " " | " | Times |

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal


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is sub-titled—as lurid as possible. For no logical reason save that it suits the author's purpose, the Governor took a hand, and reported against the recommendation to the authorities in London, thereby practically making certain Bessie's death on the gallows, while his daughter upbraided Victor with much emphasis, breaking her engagement.

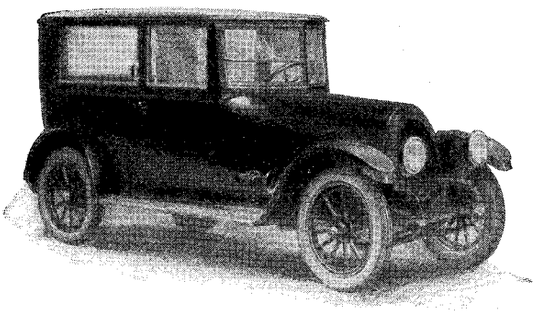
So after undergoing a lot more mental anguish, Stowell decided that somehow Bessie must be helped to escape from her prison. Of course, his oath as Deemster was against his breaking the law, but he made up his mind that as Bessie's fellow-criminal his first duty was to her. She must escape; and some one must go with her. He resolved that Alick Gell should be that some one; "He must unite those two injured ones. And perhaps some day, when they were gone from the island and safe in some foreign country, the Almighty would accept his act as a kind of reparation and cover up all his wretched wrong-doing in the merciful veil which is God's memory."

The next question was that of managing Alick, who had almost become insane with grief and rage. At least, he must try. He went to Alick, and Alick "struck him in the face and laid open his cheek-bone . . . But Stowell remained standing, and then said, with a break in his voice: 'I have well deserved it.' That was too much for Gell."

The friends were reconciled, and all necessary arrangements made. A fog helped them, and Bessie and Alick escaped in a fishing-boat. But the Governor was highly indignant. And of course the disappearance of Alick Gell at the same time that Bessie vanished convinced everybody that it was he who was the guilty man. The Governor demanded that Stowell, as Deemster, sign the warrant for Gell's arrest. Stowell decided to tell the Governor the truth, and confess that it was he who had helped Bessie to escape from her cell in Castle Rushen. Then came the news that there was rioting in Douglas over the failure to arrest Gell, and that the Governor had telegraphed for troops. If they came there would be still more trouble: "The guilty man in this case must give himself up . . . to save the island from ruin."

After hearing voices and seeing a vision of his dead father, who assured him that: "No man can run away from the consequences of his sins. If he flies from them in this life he must meet them in the life hereafter, and then it will be a hundredfold more terrible to be swept from the face of living God"—whatever that may mean—Stowell went to the Governor and denounced himself. But that obdurate person refused to accept his denunciation, and still insisted that he sign the warrant for Gell's arrest. Whereupon Stowell, after pausing by the way to rescue a small child, went before the High Bailiff, who was holding court that day in Douglas, and asked to be arrested and sent to jail. The obliging bailiff consigned him to Castle Rushen. Fenella followed him there, got a position as female warder, and after he had been condemned to two years' imprisonment, married him. "Well she knew that the victory had been won, that the resurrection of his soul had already begun, that he would rise again on that same soil on which he had so sadly fallen, that shining like a star before his brightening eyes was the vision of a far greater and nobler life than the one that lay in ruins behind him, and that she, she herself, would be always by his side—to 'ring the morning bell for him.'" Altogether, she seems to have known a very great deal!


The FRANKLIN



*Things you hear about the car*

**The most comfortable car to ride in**

**The easiest and safest car to handle**

**A car notably free from trouble**

**The most economical car to operate**

*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline*
*12,500 miles to the set of tires*
*50% slower yearly depreciation*
(*National Averages*)

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Prices Effective September 1, 1921 (F. O. B. Syracuse)
Touring Car $2350 Sedan $3350 Other Types in Proportion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**Prices Reduced**
ON
**SCHRADER UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS**

On and after November first, Schrader products can be bought at the following reduced prices;

**Schrader** Tire Pressure Gauges were $1.50 now $1.25 each

Truck Tire Gauges were $2.00 now $1.75 each

**Universal** Valve Caps were 40c now 25c (per box of 5)

Valve Insides were 40c now 30c (per box of 5)

You need Schrader Universal Tire Valve Accessories to get the most mileage out of your tires. If your dealer does not stock them, send us his name.

**A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.**
Makers of the Schrader Universal Tire Valve
**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**
CHICAGO TORONTO LONDON

PRINTED STATIONERY
Unusually attractive stationery for club, social or business use 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address $1.50 Write for free samples.
Lewis Stationery Co., 158-2nd Ave., Troy N. Y.

*First in Safety and Income*
**7%**
**INVESTORS BONDS**

CLOSELY allied with the Madison & Kedzie State Bank, one of Chicago's strongest and most conservative banking institutions, and backed by a record of 17 years of safety, The Investors Company merits your confidence.

INVESTORS BONDS are *first mortgages* on the most desirable city property—one of the safest forms of investment known.

LEARN more about INVESTORS BONDS. Our partial payment plan allows you to start with as little as $10.

*Write today for Booklets No. H-113*

**The INVESTORS COMPANY**
MADISON & KEDZIE STATE BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO

*(The stockholders of The Investors Company and Madison & Kedzie State Bank are the same.)*

**What Government Operation Means to Security Owners**

Complete Financial Statistics
**200 LEADING RAILROADS**
For 10-Year Period Ended Dec. 31, 1920, in
**MULLER'S ANALYSIS**
From Official Reports. $10.00 per Copy

*BANKERS RAILWAY BULLETIN*
*423 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.*


# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## GERMAN MARKS AND AMERICAN "GAMBLERS"

"GAMBLERS and nothing else," is one newspaper's description of Americans who have invested in German marks hoping to reap a rich harvest upon the return of German money to the normal exchange level. Speculation in foreign currency bonds, foreign currencies, bills of exchange and deposits of money in foreign banks, declares Mr. Thomas B. Pratt in *The Annalist*, has reached proportions "far beyond that of any similar craze for oil stocks, gold mining or railroad shares, in the palmiest days of gambling in such ventures." It has reached every class in the population of the United States, "the corporation executive, the clerk, the farmer, the laborer, professional men and women of all classes have succumbed to the arguments and propaganda of the distributors of foreign currency 'investments.'" And the speculation, we read, "has been all the more insidious because of the plausible arguments that have been advanced about the profits that might be realized when these currencies return to normal or par." Of course there has been no actual fraud in connection with this business. The currency that is sold has a price that is quoted daily, and is as good as the credit of the government issuing it. But investments in it are speculative and unsound, says this writer, who here agrees with many financial authorities, because the buyers do not understand foreign exchange and "because in the case of many currencies, there is little or no reason to believe that they will ever return to normal, and, in fact, there are plenty of reasons why they should go still lower and stay there." Not that this applies to all foreign currencies at present depreciated. But there has not been a great deal of speculation in the currencies of such countries as Great Britain, the European neutrals, and the principal South nations. The bonds of these countries, it is mentioned in passing, are a perfectly legitimate investment. But a warning, we are told, "should be issued against speculation in the currencies of some countries that are decidedly shaky."

Speculation in German marks has been greater than in any other foreign currency, and the recent spectacular drop of the mark is the occasion for a history of this particular speculation by a writer in the New York *Times*. He notes one banker's guess that a hundred million dollars' worth of marks have been sold in the United States since the armistice at a price averaging around 2½ cents. On the basis, and at the present quotation of less than a cent, "approximately 60 cents of every American dollar put into marks has been lost." Another banker, it should be added, is said to place the investment in marks at nearer fifty billions. The story of the buying and selling of marks proceeds as follows:

It was not until midsummer, after the armistice was signed, that quotations in the German mark were resumed. They started at 7¾ to 8 cents per mark. In the meanwhile, many bales of the German currency appeared in the United States, and were sold surreptitiously to those of known German sympathy. This traffic did not come into the open until the resumption of foreign exchange dealings in the midsummer of 1919. In the intervening two years the United States—and every other country, for that matter—has been fairly flooded with the paper marks of Germany as fast as the printing-press could turn them out.

New York appeared to be the center of this distribution. Small stores sprang up on prominent corners, where the paper currency of Germany was sold to the extent of thousands of marks. This traffic, too, burrowed into the bank accounts of small investors with but $100, $500 or $1,000 to risk, and which gave him in return for his dollars a few prettily colored pieces of paper, turned out within the month by the overworked printing-presses, running unrestricted. "Foreign exchange" stores began dotting the country as well as the cities. At one time no less than six were running day and night on Broadway. The exchanges of other countries could be purchased at these stores too, but chiefly they were ostensibly and openly concerned with the conversion of German marks into dollars.

Peddlers also hawked the paper marks about the streets, selling from 1 mark up. One enterprising distributer last Fall sent a large crew of canvassers over the city, to call from door to door. Even the part-payment system was adopted, in some cases, and many persons to-day are paying out of their earnings, week by week, agreed sums which eventually will give them ownership of stipulated numbers of German marks.

This traffic evidently was carefully planned to attract those unfamiliar with the purchase of foreign exchange, in the regular manner, and through a bank. Compared to the transactions handled through banks it was but a small part of the total, but it put thousands of good American dollars into Germany's till, and no doubt aided the country in amassing the first reparations payment of 1,000,000,000 marks gold, recently discharged.

The appeal of the traffic in German currency was directed at those familiar with Germany and her industrial and financial efficiency in pre-war days. With the mark selling at 5, 4, 3, or 2 cents, the point was made that the German Government would soon be on its feet, and that her financiers would quickly bring the mark back to 23.8 cents, its pre-war worth. The bait was attractive. The investment of a few thousand dollars promised a small fortune to the lucky holder of marks, when the currency regained its equilibrium, it was pointed out.

The bulk of the business in marks, of course, was done through the foreign exchange market. The transaction was simple, after the reopening of the exchange market to Germany by the Allies. An investor, or speculator, merely went to his

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banker and procured mark exchange either securing the bank's voucher for so many marks, to be delivered at a future date, or ordered the transfer of so many marks to his account in a German banking institution. Thousands of new American accounts were opened in German banks during 1919 and 1920, representing drafts sold by American bankers on their Berlin correspondents.

Some bankers who have dealt heavily in German marks—both the actual currency and in the exchange, for speculation—assert that those who put their money into marks did not do so for a "quick turn," that they have faith in the future of Germany and her industrial and banking recovery and that the mark, ultimately, will return to a price at which they may reap a profit. Between the present quotation for the paper mark—less than one cent—and its 23.8 cent nominal value, however, stand the German printing-presses, grinding away ceaselessly. Some figures on this tremendous increase in the circulation are timely.

Germany's payment of her September 1 instalment on reparations was coincident with a renewed outpouring of paper marks which raised the circulation of the Reichsbank between August 20 and September 3, 1921, from 68,423,000,000 marks to 71,960,000,000 marks, an increase of 3,500,000,000 marks in two weeks. In the same period the Reichsbank gold reserve was reduced from 1,091,543,000 to 1,023,708,000 marks. The gold reserve is microscopic.

But what can the investor in German marks do about it now, how can he make the best of what at present seems to be a bad bargain? In answer to this obvious question, *The Times* quotes an authority on mark exchange as suggesting that the remedy is for the investor to use his marks or marks credit to purchase German municipal bonds:

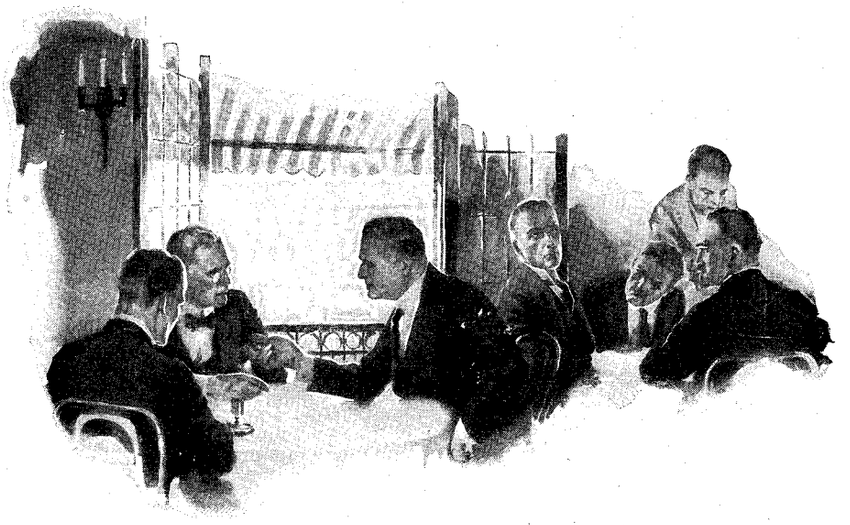
'The German marks will fall; the municipal bonds, with their real estate backing them, will rise and the increment will be greater than the shrinkage of the foreign exchange value of the German currency.

### THE WORLD'S SHIPPING IN 1920

WITH the principal countries of the world in the throes of business depression, and the world possessing something like a third more ships now than it did before the war, it is no wonder that we see idle tonnage tied up in every harbor and the United States Shipping Board trying frantically to dispose of its ships. Figures compiled by Lloyd's and reprinted in *Bradstreet's* show an increase of 36 per cent. in the steam tonnage of the world between 1914 and 1920. Germany, it may be noted, is the only nation to show a decrease in shipping. The figures are given in millions of gross tons as follows:

| Country | 1914 Gross tons | 1920 Gross tons | Increase or decrease Gross tons | P.ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United King... | 18,900 | 19,300 | + 400 | + 2 |
| United States*. | 2,000 | 13,500 | + 11,500 | +575 |
| Japan..... | 1,700 | 3,400 | + 1,700 | +100 |
| France..... | 1,900 | 3,300 | + 1,400 | + 73 |
| Norway..... | 2,000 | 2,400 | + 400 | + 20 |
| Italy..... | 1,400 | 2,500 | + 1,100 | + 79 |
| Holland..... | 1,500 | 2,200 | + 700 | + 47 |
| Germany..... | 5,100 | 700 | — 4,400 | — 86 |
| Other countries | 8,900 | 11,600 | + 2,700 | + 30 |
| Total..... | 43,400 | 58,900 | +15,500 | + 36 |

*Great Lakes excluded.

# "I Hear . . ."

Millions of dollars each year are needlessly lost because of the whisper—

"I hear it is a good investment."

Through our 50 offices we "hear" thousands of such reports. Many are worthless.

Hearsay offers a broad road to misinvestment and loss.

To guide investors who want carefully weighed information, we maintain offices in the leading cities of the country and 10,000 miles of private wires.

Today, liberal returns may be had from well chosen securities. Look for them on our current list. Sent on request for D170.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

**The National City Company**

National City Bank Building, New York

*Offices in more than 50 leading cities throughout the World*

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES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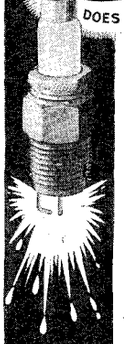
# YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

*The most important part of your car is the little Transformer, which cures the uneven, missing, jerky motor and makes self-starters live up to their name.*
"VKCO"

## Van Kerr Transformers

Give greater power—decrease gasoline consumption—reduce carbon deposits. They can be attached in a few minutes, and from that time on you will have a sweet, smoothly running motor which starts easily even in zero weather.

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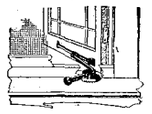

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## FOREIGN

October 12.—The trial of Bulgarians accused of war crimes opens in Sofia before peasant judges elected by the people.

Anti-tax riots break out in Pueblo, Mexico, and many factories are reported closed.

October 13.—German volunteers in Upper and Lower Silesia have obtained large supplies of arms and ammunition and are reported ready to seize that part of Upper Silesia allotted to Poland by the League of Nations.

Twenty thousand unemployed parade London streets on a "hunger march."

The Australian Minister of the Navy announces that the Commonwealth's seagoing fleet has been reduced to two light cruisers, one training cruiser, two sloops, four destroyers, three submarines and a few auxiliary ships. The estimate for the coming year is $12,720,000.

October 14.—Two thousand tons of food have been used in Petrograd to alleviate the famine, it is reported, and food sufficient to feed 1,000,000 for five months is on its way to Russia.

The new Russian state bank opens in Moscow, and five branches are to be established in as many cities.

October 15.—A state of siege is declared in the Bethuen District, Upper Silesia, and the inter-Allied Commission warns both Polish and German factions that force will be used promptly to suppress disorder.

General Leonard Wood is sworn in as Governor-General of the Philippines at Manila.

October 17.—General Pershing lays the Congressional Medal of Honor on the tomb of the unknown British warrior in Westminster Abbey. In return King George expresses the desire that the tomb of America's unknown warrior be decorated on Armistice Day with the Victoria Cross, the highest honor within the gift of the British Empire.

Protest meetings are held in all parts of Germany against the reported decision of the League of Nations in awarding the greater part of Upper Silesia to Poland.

October 18.—The Ulster volunteers begin remobilizing as the result of reported concentrations of Sinn Fein troops in Ulster.

Premier Lloyd George announces himself, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Privy Council, and Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, as the English members of the Washington Arms Conference.

## DOMESTIC

October 12.—Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania dies suddenly in his home in Washington in his 69th year.

The American delegates to the Arms Conference effect a permanent organization to decide on questions of policy in the negotiations.

The House passes a bill prohibiting transmission through the mails of newspapers publishing betting odds on horse-races, prize-fights, and similar contests.

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The Senate adopts the compromise plan for repeal of all the transportation taxes on January 1.

October 13.—President Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company, announces that approximately $2,000,000 will be spent on repairs and reconstruction work in the New Jersey refineries in order to increase employment.

Alexander M. Howat, President of the Kansas Mine Workers' Union, and his administration, are suspended from office by John L. Lewis, President of the International Union, because of the former's refusal to order certain striking miners back to work.

October 14.—President T. De Witt Cuyler, of the Association of Railway Executives, announces that the executives will request the United States Railway Labor Board to authorize a ten per cent. cut in the wages of train service employees, pledging themselves to make corresponding cuts in rates when the wage decreases are approved.

The House blocks a proposed increase in membership by recommitting to the census committee, by a vote of 146 to 142, the Siegel bill to increase its size from 435 to 460 members.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year will be kept within the agreed limit of $4,034,000,000, and denies reports that additional deficiency appropriations of $370,000,000 will be asked.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Kansas coalminers adopt resolutions upholding the administration of President Alexander M. Howat, suspended by the International President John L. Lewis.

October 15.—The five big Brotherhoods of railroad employees, involving nearly 750,000 men, are ordered to begin a strike on October 30. President Harding summons the public group members of the Railroad Labor Board and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to a joint meeting to attempt a settlement of the issues involved.

October 16.—Immediate translation of the reduction authorized last July in the wages of railroad employees into reduced freight rates is suggested by the public group of the Railroad Labor Board to settle the railroad controversy.

Retail cost of food in September was 1.1 per cent. less than the average cost in August, announces the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wholesale figures did not change materially.

October 17.—Postmaster-General Hays announces that the threatened railroad strike will not be permitted to interfere with the movement of the mails.

State Senator William E. Crow is appointed United States Senator by Governor Sproul to fill the unexpired term of the late Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

October 18.—The Senate ratifies the Treaties of Peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by a vote of 66 to 20.

At the request of President Harding a meeting of the United States Railroad Labor Board and the heads of the five unions which have authorized their men to strike is called for to-morrow, to attempt a settlement of the railroad dispute. A canvass is ordered of all military commands in the Eighth Army Corps area, comprising five states, for soldiers experienced in operating railway trains.


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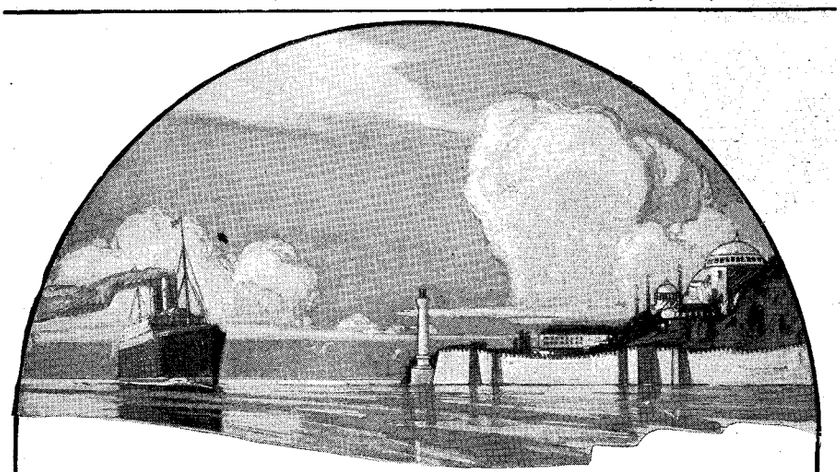

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**Ready to Oblige.**—John, can you let me have a little money?"

"Certainly, darling. About how little?"—*London Mail.*

**Sing a Song of Rent Bills.**—The rose is red, the violet's blue, and so is a man when his rent falls due.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

**Not Going Up.**—STAGE MANAGER—"All ready, run up the curtain."

STAGE HAND—"Say, what do you think I am, a squirrel?"—*Froth.*

**Just So.**—CARRY—"Why did kings tap men on their heads when they knighted them?"

TARRY—"Perhaps the stars made the knights more realistic."—*The Widow.*

**Inhuman Treatment.**—HEROINE (in the melodrama)—"What are those shrieks?"

VILLAIN (relentlessly)—"They have tied an American to a chair and are showing him a bottle of Scotch."—*London Passing Show.*

**Judging by His Habits.**—VISITOR—"Does Mr. Crawford, a student, live here?"

LANDLADY—"Well, Mr. Crawford lives here, but I thought he was a night watchman."—*The Goblin.*

**Relieving Her Anxiety.**—OLD LADY—"Oh, conductor, please stop the train. I dropt my wig out the window."

CONDUCTOR—"Never mind, madam, there is a switch just this side of the next station."—*Octopus.*

**No Chance.**—"Judge," cried the prisoner in the dock, "have I got to be tried by a woman jury?"

"Be quiet," whispered his counsel.

"I won't be quiet! Judge, I can't even fool my own wife, let alone twelve strange women. I'm guilty."—*Houston Post.*

**He Could Prove It.**—"Well," said the waiter to the student, who had just had his coffee cup refilled for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee."

"Yes, indeed," answered the student, "or I wouldn't be drinking so much water to get a little."—*Lehigh Burr.*

**Poor Fodder.**—"Did you read in the paper about the squirrels storing away golf balls?"

"Yes, and old-timers say it presages a hard winter."

"It certainly does for those squirrels."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Easily Explained.**—The fancy shop proprietor had ransacked his shop in an endeavor to please the rather exacting woman who wanted to purchase a present.

"Now, are you sure this is genuine crocodile skin," she inquired, critically examining a neat little satchel.

"Quite, madam," was the reply. "You see, I shot the crocodile myself."

"It looks rather dirty," remarked the customer, hoping to get a reduction in terms.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopkeeper, "that is where the animal struck the ground after it fell off the tree."—*London Telegraph.*

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**Snuff.**—" Sneagle."
" Snotneagle, snowl."
" Sneither, snostrich."—*Lehigh Burr.*

**Death Rattles.**—They say jazz is dead. We thought it was dying from the weird noise it made.—*Boston Transcript.*

**No Mixed Tricks.**—" Would you marry a widower, Maude? "
" No. I prefer to tame my husband myself."—*Judge.*

**What Gave Them Value.**—" Why does the boss always keep his desk locked? "
" Important papers."
" He never locked up his papers before prohibition came in."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Accent on the "Skeet."**—We liked Doug Fairbanks in " The Three Musketeers," but the young lady in the next seat, who called it " Three Muskeeters " evidently thought she had been stung.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

**Just Before the Explosion.**—VOICE AT THE OTHER END—"Is that you, darling? "
GOUTY PATER—"Er—yes."
VOICE—" Oh, good! How's the old boy's gout, my pet? I mean to say, if he still has it, I'll come round to-night, but if he hasn't, we'll go out to some show! "—*The Passing Show, (London).*

**Crowned with Lightning.**—A white streak searing the withered grass tops, a hurtling human mass, then a stab of lightning followed in a trice by a bolt which dealt final destruction—and the Giants were crowned kings of the baseball universe!—*Opening paragraph of the report of the last world-series game in the New York Herald.*

**The Next Best Thing.**—" Willie, where did you get that black eye? "
" Johnny Smith hit me."
" I hope you remember what your Sunday-school teacher said about heaping coals on the head of your enemies."
" Well, ma, I didn't have any coal, so I just stuck his head in the ash-barrel."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Making Him Careful.**—LAWYER—"And what was the defendant doing meanwhile? "
WITNESS—"He was telling me a funny story."
LAWYER—" Remember, sir, that you are under oath."
WITNESS—" Well, anyway, he was telling me a story."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

**All Wrong.**—ACCUSED OFFICER—" I admit dat I wuz drunk and insulting people; but I wuz off duty and in citizen's clothes, sir! "
POLICE COMMISSIONER—" That is just the point, sir. When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right getting drunk and insulting people than anybody else, sir."—*New York Globe.*

**Experienced.**—Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, " are you sure you can cut your own meat? "
The child who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork replied,
"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*


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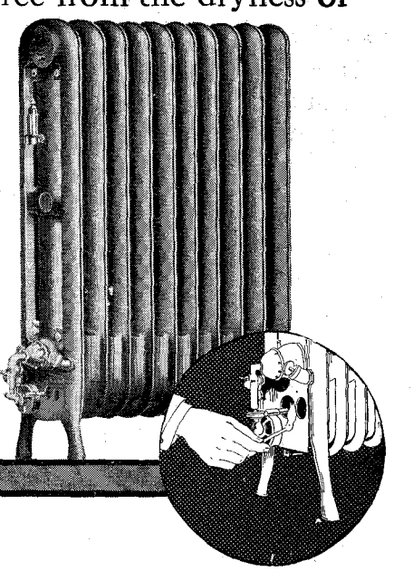

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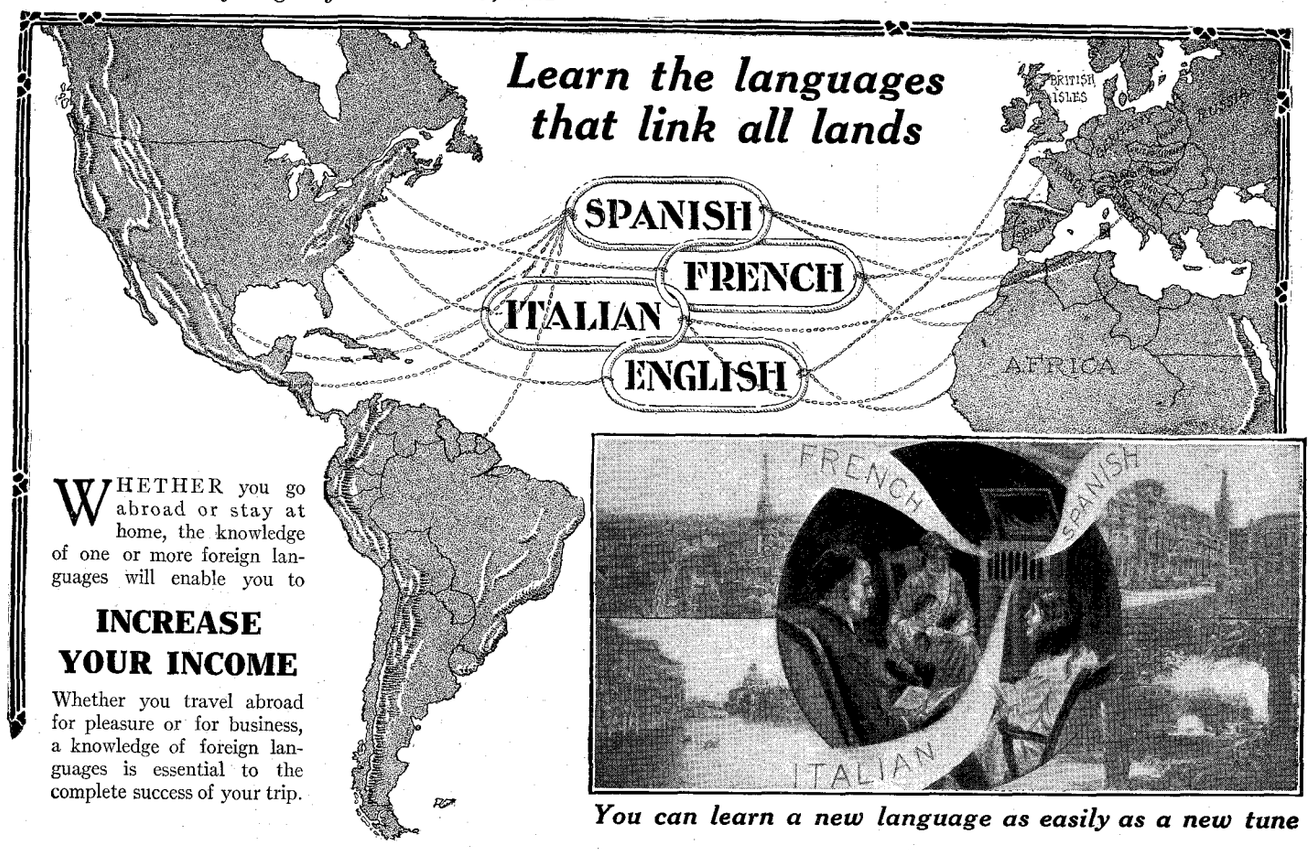
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